

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL
PRESS

FORMERLY THE COTTON AND COTTON OIL PRESS

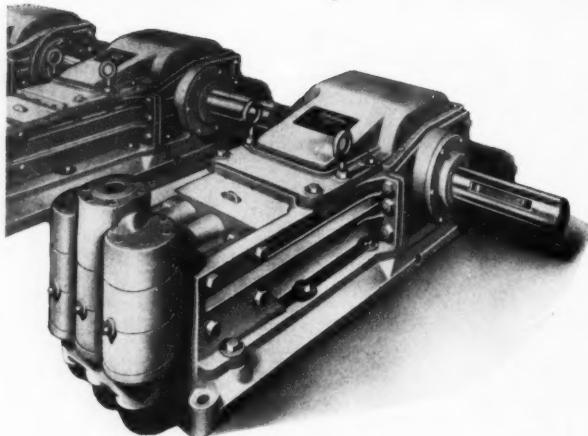
JUNE 21, 1952



THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING
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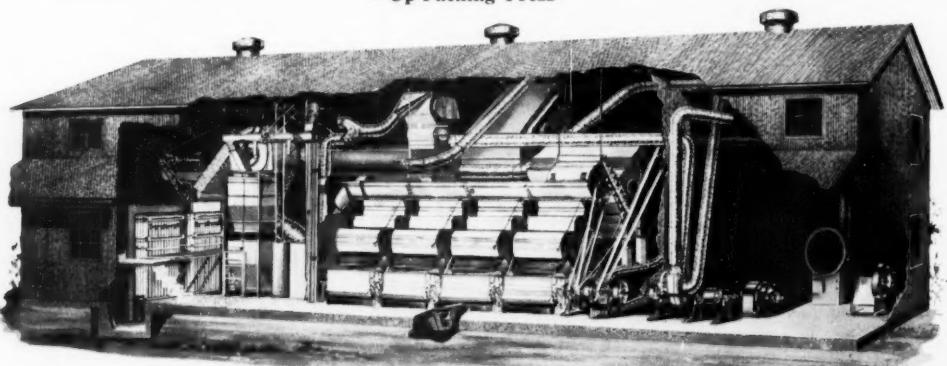
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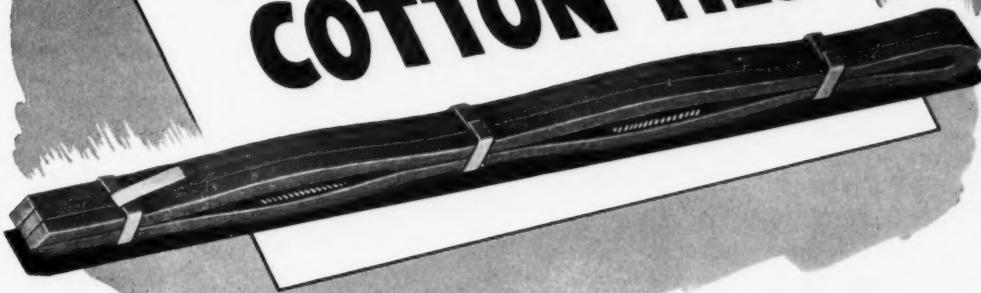
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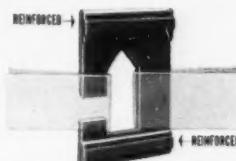
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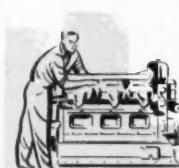
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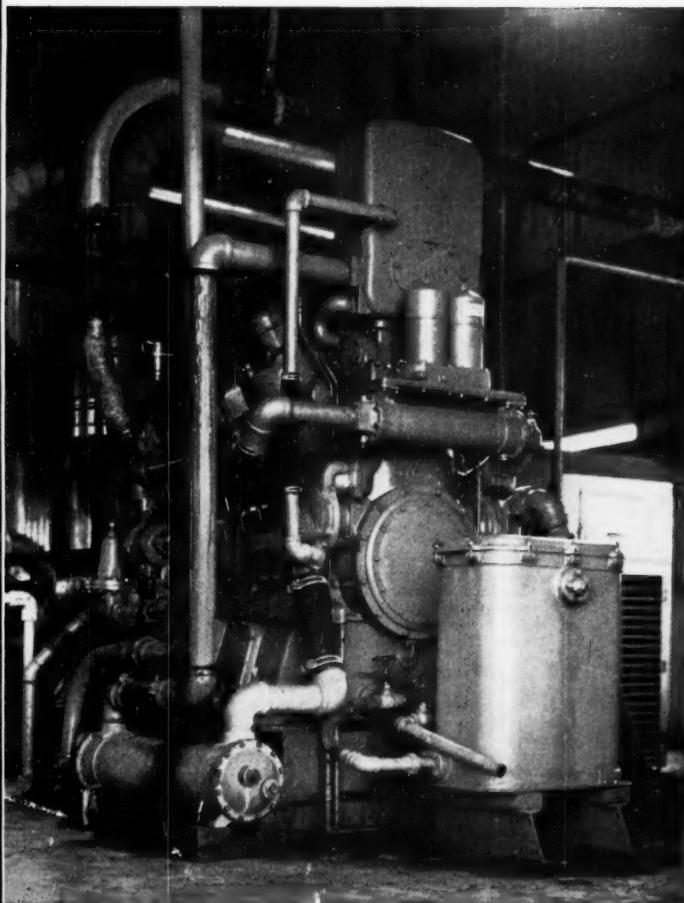
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SWIFT & COMPANY

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL
PRESS
 THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING
 AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES



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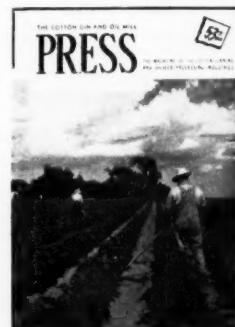
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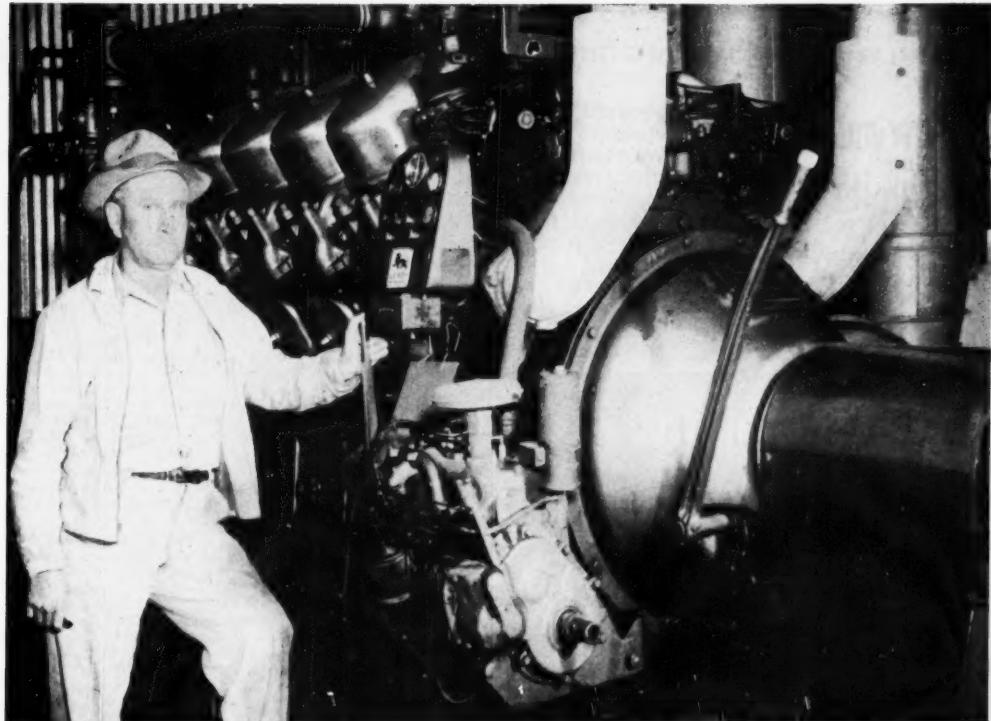
The Cover

EVEN THOUGH a farmer has the time for it, and notwithstanding the fact that it might be considered healthful endeavor, hoeing cotton adds too much to the cost of producing a crop. Weed and grass control is aptly termed one of the two remaining barriers to complete mechanization of the crop. The other is defoliation. But science is at work on the weed problem and—in spite of the reported premerge damage to cotton in the Midsouth this year—one day expensive, time-consuming hand hoeing will be a thing of the past.

Photo by Bob Taylor



READ BY COTTON GINNERS, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND OTHER
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6,954-bale season . . .
fuel cost for Le Roi L3460
only 8½c per bale!



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Talk about low-cost power—Gilliam Gin Co., Inc., Gilliam, La., really gets it, with a 450-hp (continuous) Le Roi L3460 engine! Just look at these figures from A. H. Brownlee, manager: Engine fuel cost, about 8½¢ per bale . . . total fuel cost for 6,954-bale season, about 17¢ per bale — including fuel for boiler and two 2-million BTU dryers.

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Then, too, the dependability of a Le Roi engine saves you the expense of costly shut-downs. Extra sensitive speed control holds gin exactly at rated speed for a more uniform, high-quality sample.

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F-48

Le Roi Cotton-Engine Distributors: Carson Machine & Supply Co., Oklahoma City, Okla. • General Machine & Supply Co., Odessa, Texas • Southern Engine & Pump Company, Houston, San Antonio, Kilgore, Dallas, Edinburg, Corpus Christi, Texas, and Lafayette, Houma, La. • Ingersoll Corporation, Shreveport, La., Jackson, Miss. • Tri-State Equipment Co., Little Rock, Ark., Memphis, Tenn. • Norlex Engine & Equipment Co., Wichita Falls, Texas • Farmers Supply, Lubbock, Texas.

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Laugh IT OFF

The marriage ceremony had just been concluded and the groom thrust his hand into his pocket and inquired, "What do I owe you, Reverend?"

"We do not charge for this service," replied the minister, "but you can pay me according to the beauty of the bride."

"Okay," said the young man and he handed the minister a quarter. The minister raised the bride's veil, took a look and dug into his pocket.

"Here's fifteen cents change, young man."

• • •

The footsore hobo walked along the highway, thumbing his nose at the passing cars. Another hitch-hiker watched the hobo's gesture in amazement.

"Hey, feller," cried the second hitch-hiker, "if you're looking for a lift, why thumb your nose at the cars? You'll never get a ride that way."

The hobo shrugged. "Who cares?" he replied. "This is my lunch hour."

• • •

A man entered a small store at the crossroads in the mountain regions of the south and asked for a poker.

"You want a poker?" asked the grizzled old storekeeper. "Let's see now. I just been cleaning up the store here and I'm not sure—let's see now, a poker would be hardware. I wonder where I put that hardware department?"

• • •

Baby Sitter: And after Red Riding Hood ate the porridge she went upstairs and saw three beds.

Junior: Jumpin' creepers! That porridge musta been spiked.

• • •

And then there was the man who stepped up to the bar very optimistically, and two hours later went away very misty optically.

• • •

The young reporter was asked by a clergyman not to publish quotations from his sermon on the ground it might detract from the attendance at subsequent services. Part of the reporter's item: "The minister gave a very interesting talk, but unfortunately his stories cannot be printed."

• • •

I asked an acquaintance if his baby son had started to walk yet.

"Has he! You just ought to see him," he replied enthusiastically. "He gets around and into everything just like a drunk looking for the restroom."

• • •

The doctor concluded his examination. "I can't find the cause of your trouble. Off hand, I'd say it's due to drinking." The patient shook his head understandingly. "Perhaps I better come back, Doc, when you're sober."

• • •

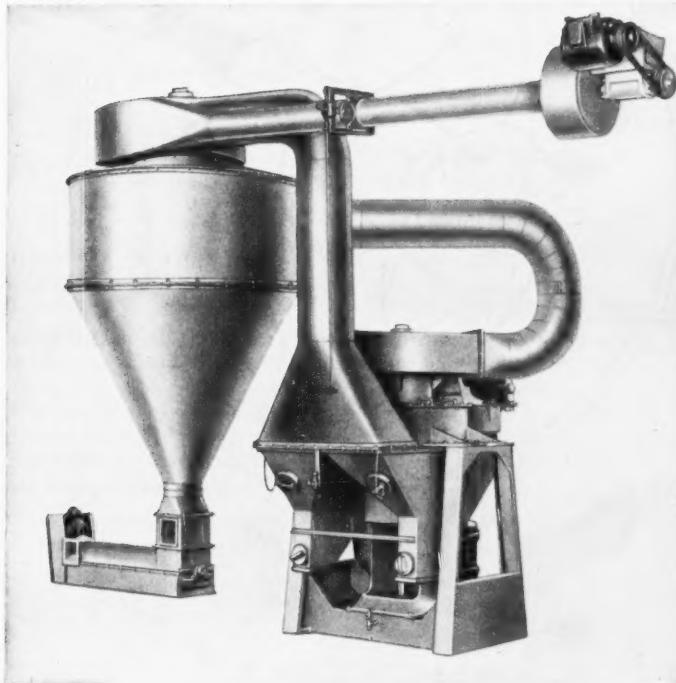
Him: "Will you ever forget that glorious week-end at Atlantic City?"
Her: "Well—what am I offered?"

• • •

What's that piece of string tied around your finger for, Bill?

That's a knot. Forget-me-not is a flower. With flour you make bread and with bread you have cheese. This is to remind me to buy some pickled onions.

for chemical lint from cottonseed hulls



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By the same token, the hulls come out in perfect condition for making hull bran.

So the Defibrator is a source of extra profit for the cottonseed processor.

Complete information, including performance data and specifications, will be gladly sent upon request.

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June 21, 1952 • THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS

America: *Dynamo* of Freedom

By D. A. HULCY *President, Lone Star Gas Company, Dallas; Chairman of the Board, Chamber of Commerce of the Untited States*

■ WE HAVE SEEN no stronger defense of America's free-enterprise system than this address delivered June 2, 1952 at the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association's annual meeting at Houston. It is being published at the request of many who were present when Mr. Hulcy, past president of the National Chamber, made this stirring defense of all the things which have made our country great—and free.—ED.



THIS IS ONE of the finest honors I have ever had. I have a special reason for saying that. And I'd like to tell you why. Any man who heads up a national organization is bound to get invitations to make speeches all around the country. During my term of office as president of the National Chamber of Commerce, I made about 80 speeches, and visited more than half of the states in the Union.

The folks in New England and in the Middle West and up north in Minnesota and in the Rocky Mountain country, and out on the Pacific Coast—and everywhere I traveled—were wonderful to me. But most of my hosts didn't know me in advance from Adam's off ox, or from a load of cottonseed hulls. They had to take me sight unseen, and from the goodness of their hearts, they overlocked my faults.

With you, it's a lot different. You're my neighbors and my associates of long standing. You know my faults from long acquaintance. My term of office as president of the National Chamber is over, and you still invite me. That's why I want you to know that your invitation has warmed my heart.

After being invited to participate in your meeting, my thoughts turned to some old and rather touching legends about cotton—and about the harvesting of cotton. I believe that we are responsible in this country for inventing the phrase "King Cotton," but I suppose there are few older cultivated crops in all the world, with the possible exception of small grains.

Cotton has been vital in man's eco-

nomy for countless centuries, and it's natural that vital factors for living attract legends, and become the focal points of social customs.

I understand that ancient India was the earliest home of cotton as a cultivated crop, and from there it spread to Greece and then westward. It was so important to the people of India that its harvesting was attended by religious ceremonies.

In the Punjab area of India, for example, they selected the largest plant in the field just as the bolls were beginning to burst and sprinkled it with rice water and buttermilk while they offered prayers that the others might be just as large and just as strong.

They exchanged the first cotton picked for its weight in salt, and they kept the salt in their houses during the rest of the picking and prayed over it.

As a matter of fact, I understand this custom persists to this day in some areas of India, and while you can't help but respect it and recognize its appealing qualities, India is one of those countries still living in the age of the hand sickle.

We are being asked to appropriate billions for the economic advancement of the backward areas of the world—and the best we can hope to accomplish in some of those areas is to move them along from the sickle to the scythe, in maybe a decade or two. Our job is cut out for us, for we have centuries of superstition and tradition to overcome.

But that doesn't mean I disdain the power of prayer. Far from it. But the scriptures tell us that works come ahead of faith in our dealings with things of

the earth and the materials thereof. In the Epistle of James, for example, he observes that "I know thy works and charity and service and faith and thy patience and thy works—and the last be more than the first." He writes also that "Ye see then how that by works a man is justified and not by faith alone."

So it remained for America to make two bolls of cotton grow where but one had grown before; it remained for America to acquire the trick of squeezing the last drop of good out of cottonseed; and it has remained for America to experiment with uses for the cotton stalk.

We sometimes say the pig is the most valuable of nature's commodities, but I wonder if cotton doesn't come ahead of the pig. We still haven't found a good use for the pig's squawk, but in our experiments with paper making we seem to be nearing a practical employment for the cottonstalk.

Is it any wonder, when you add up these processes and look at them against the backdrop of the older areas of the world that America can justly be acclaimed as the dynamo of freedom?

This is your fifty-eighth annual meeting, which means that your association came into being as a child of the gay nineties. I salute the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association for its many years of achievement. In so doing, I am actually saluting the American economic system. Multiply a thousand or more times the story of the growth and development of the industry you represent, and you have the story of America's stalwart economic strides. It's a case history of America. So I would like to use this mid-

twentieth century anniversary year as a pivot point from which to look back for a century.

There is solid profit in running through the scrapbooks of our yesterdays. Not in the spirit of yearning for any good old days, of course. Never that. We can't go home again. But in the interests of perspective. Times change, we know. But some things are changeless; one is human nature. The others are the sturdy values that contribute to a genuine life.

So, what do we see when we look at America at the middle of the nineteenth century? First of all, we see a people who regarded themselves as very fortunate in terms of their material well-being. The service rendered by my own industry—the gas industry—is typical of things that were new and up-to-date in

that day and time. Only a few of the larger eastern cities had gas lighting when Texas was admitted to the Union. In effect, the introduction of gas light in those days was like a minor miracle. The chief benefit that gas bestowed upon the people of that time was light after sundown. It seems so common now; we think we couldn't live without it.

But one hundred years ago, it meant a revolutionary change. When the sun went down, America was almost a dark world. From the dawn of time, only when the unclouded moon shone upon the habitations of men, was this darkness dispelled in any degree. It was for this reason, for example, that the church fixed the date of Easter as the first Sunday after a full moon, in order that pilgrims might see to travel at night.

And only during the past one hundred

years have the light-givers come to dispel this darkness. The great era of kerosene was still ahead, and still farther up the highway of the future lay the incandescent electric lamp. Tallow candles were the best most people could afford. Whale oil came high. The coming of this great boon of gas light can stand for us as a symbol of the immense changes that have been wrought since 1850.

It serves to symbolize an hour in our history when the whole country was gripped by an enthusiasm for growth, for expansion, and for progress. The United States had passed England in population. The previous 50 years had seen us expand geographically from the Mississippi to the Pacific. We had a lot of new growing room.

And the prophets of that day were freely saying the United States would reach 200 million population and be able to support it handsomely. They were pretty sound prophets, for we're steering toward that mark today by a rising cradle roll, and a lowered death rate.

America has always thought in big terms. We have always been a dissatisfied people in a wholesome sort of way. All the orators of 1850 were eloquent in picturing the vast panorama of the future. I get a lift out of their oratory when I run across it in the scrapbooks for it contrasts so diametrically with some of our present-day prophets of despair.

This country had gone through a depression in 1837, and many an ambitious plan for railroads was pigeonholed, but only for awhile. By 1850, the railroad boom was on again. The blueprints were shaping up for transcontinental tracks while the whips were still cracking over the flanks of oxen on the covered wagon trails to Oregon and California.

It was a time of material gains, but it was also an era of cultural enthusiasm. For example, it was in 1851 that the tour of Jenny Lind, probably the greatest singer of her day, revealed that there was an immense audience in America for such artists. She was brought to this country by P. T. Barnum, who ballyhooed her like a circus. But it was her superb singing and the appreciation of the American people that packed to the walls the largest halls available in all of the cities in which she appeared; and she came as far south as New Orleans.

All America had been singing "Oh Susannah" for a year or more in 1850, but it wasn't until later that people learned this song was written by a new musical genius, Stephen Foster, who, during the next 15 years, turned out great numbers of distinctly American songs, many of which today are classics and will ever remain so.

It was a period also of lecturers and of community lyceums, and speakers of varying eloquence expounded wisdom on almost every imaginable subject from platforms throughout the land. Ralph Waldo Emerson was one of these, and in 1850 he came as far south and west as St. Louis, talking about the "Conduct of Life." And he was saying things like this:

"Every man is a consumer, and ought to be a producer. He fails to make his place good in the world unless he not only pays his debt but also adds something to the commonwealth."

He told his listeners that Nature "requires that each man shall feed himself,"

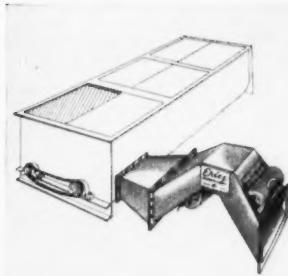
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Belt-Wide Tests Prove Tramp Iron Major Cause of Gin Fires



The Roswell Gin Co. installation shows the Eriez Magnetic Hump directly following a Conveyor Distributor Drier. It was this installation that helped reduce Roswell Gin fires from 25 to 5.

ERIEZ MAGNET EFFECTIVE IN TEST

Mr. J. P. White, Jr., president, Roswell Gin Company, Roswell, New Mexico, reports, "in the 1950-51 season, we ginned 2,200 bales of cotton and had 25 fires. In the 1951-52 season, we installed our Eriez magnet. Even though our output was increased to 4,000 bales, fires were cut to 5. In addition, we estimate that the Eriez magnet was responsible for eliminating a great deal of our maintenance and increasing our total production. The equipment will pay for itself in two seasons."

BUY ON 30 DAY FREE TRIAL . . . MANY TYPES AVAILABLE

Eriez engineered magnets have been specially designed for your exact needs! Tower Drier Magnets, Gin Slide and Linter Magnets, Magnetic Humps and a Combination Green Ball, Rock and Magnetic Trap are available in various sizes and strengths to fit your needs. Installation is quick and simple. **CHECK THESE BIG ADVANTAGES:** Simple, powerful, permanently magnetized . . . no wiring for electric current needed . . . no operating costs — first cost is last cost!

Buy on 30 DAY FREE TRIAL! If installation is made previous to beginning of the ginning season, trial period will commence on the first day of operation and end 30 days from that date. Trial offer does not apply to green ball trap. Trial period will be mutually established between the ginner and the manufacturer. All shipments, F.O.B., Erie, Pennsylvania.

Eriez Permanent Magnets Prove Highly Effective In Extensive Tests Sponsored By Nat'l Cotton Council

Two years ago, the Eriez Manufacturing Company was confident that the large number of fires experienced by ginners could be, for the greatest part, eliminated. This confidence was the result of Eriez experience in serving over 22 process industries . . . many of them with processes far more hazardous than those encountered in ginning operations. The experimental program was undertaken with the knowledge that Eriez was responsible for the inclusion of new high strength Non-Electric Permanent Magnets in the National Fire Prevention and Explosion Codes, as well as in the written specifications of approved equipment for many separate industry and insurance codes.

Eriez proved the effectiveness of this equipment through the year-long tests sponsored by the National Cotton Council of America, tests that assure you of positive results. Many experimental gins were chosen and Eriez magnetic separators of different types were installed during the 1951-52 ginning season. The results show:

Tramp Iron is a major cause of fires and can be controlled by installing high strength Eriez Permanent Non-Electric Magnets.

Each ginner participating completed a performance record. The records of these installations will be sent to you on request.

10 YEAR GUARANTEE ON MAGNETIC STRENGTH

Eriez unconditionally guarantees every piece of magnetic equipment against loss of original magnetic strength for a period of 10 years. If, for any reason, the unit loses strength, it will be re-energized at Eriez expense. All units carry a one year warranty against defective workmanship and/or materials.

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In a letter to their customers the ARKANSAS INSPECTION & RATING BUREAU lowered premium rates 15c per \$100.00 for the inclusion of approved permanent non-electric magnetic separators. Here to is real evidence of the success of this thorough magnet experimental program.

ASK FOR FREE GIN MAGNET BULLETIN

Clip and mail the handy printed inquiry coupon at right for a brand new four-page Bulletin B-565 completely describing new Non-Electric Permanent Magnets designed especially for you.



AS DANGEROUS AS A MATCH

Shown above is a typical collection of tramp metal removed from one of Eriez experimental installations following a short period of operation. Simply through the installation of a Tower Drier Magnet, this gin reduced its fires by 75%. It's hard to believe that these pieces of tramp metal can be as dangerous as a lighted match . . . but National Fire Prevention and Insurance records prove this a fact.

(2)

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Brown-Steel Co.	Dallas, Texas
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Power Mag. Inc.	San Francisco, Calif.
C. D. Sutton	Los Angeles, Calif.
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L. P. Zumstein	Port Orange, Fla.

and to the nation's political leaders, on the subject of business and the labors of the people, he warned:

"Do not legislate. Meddle, and you snap the sinews with your sumptuary laws. Give no bounties; make equal laws; secure life and property; and you need not give alms."

This was the gospel Emerson preached in 1850 and later. It was the gospel for those times, and for these times, too, the gospel of prosperity and progress attained by the untrammelled efforts of a society of free individuals.

But the Americans of 1850 also read books. And that year they were reading new books, just published, by Emerson, and Carlyle, and Ruskin, by Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett Browning, by Bryant and Cooper and Washington Irving, by Longfellow and Tennyson and John Greenleaf Whittier, and by Charles Dickens and Thackeray and Nathaniel Hawthorne.

It was in that year, too, that *The National Era*, magazine, began to publish serially a new American novel. It was published in book form the next year, and created such a furore as few books in the history of literature have ever created. Its author was Harriet Beecher Stowe. It was entitled "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

There were plenty of good things about the good old days. But there were some things that were not so good. Infectious ailments took a tragic toll of lives; household conveniences were crude; and in spite of agricultural abundance, dietary deficiencies were common. The lack of proper storage and transportation facilities for food stuffs was a primary shortage in the way our people lived in 1850.

Today, our living standard is beyond the wildest dreams of 1850. What did it? That's a good question for us in 1952. What did it? How do we account for it? Who gets the credit? Invention? Yes, to be sure. But you can invent a modern version of Aladdin's lamp, and it would gather cobwebs on the shelf unless you could sell it at a price that people could pay.

Ben Franklin, as we all know, fished electricity out of the sky with a kite-string and key back in the eighteenth century. But he didn't think of it in terms of vacuum cleaners and pop-up toasters.

Marconi had developed the wireless by the year 1901, but he couldn't make the radio a standard piece of household furniture. No one man could. No one man did.

The scientist and the inventors must share credit with the manufacturer, the merchandiser, the advertising man, and the salesman, for our standard of living—with all business men, in fact. They didn't invent but they knew how to adapt. Their purpose in life was very simple. They were after personal success. That was their incentive.

But in America, success means pleasing the customer. And that involves greater productivity, greater efficiency, getting his attention and, above all, winning his trust by dealing with him on the square.

We owe our solid gains in our standard of living to this struggle for personal success. It is impossible to exaggerate its importance. Each generation, the American consumer can buy more with less work. Each generation, there are more goods for more people, higher wages for the worker, and steady earn-

ings for business from volume sales at lower unit costs.

Our incentive system did all this. It has enriched the lives of all Americans, and its bounty overflows to other people around the world. No other system anywhere, at any time, has matched this record of performance. Some of our critics demean this record. They like to make our ears burn by saying America is long on telephones, and bathtubs, and automobiles, but short on spiritual and moral values. We are sometimes defamed as sheer materialists. I categorically deny that charge.

Let us see how short we are on the spiritual and moral side. Would you call the Community Chest a living symbol of moral and spiritual values? I would. It has been a going institution in America since 1913. It's an American idea, but it's more than that. It is a private business idea. And private business supports it. Does sheer materialism provide for the helpless and underwrite character-building agencies for youth in hundreds of American communities?

Now, to be sure, I admire the art galleries and the opera houses of older cultures. But I wonder if our Carnegie libraries are entirely lacking in spiritual and moral values? The galleries and the opera houses are largely confined to the big cities of the older world, but these libraries polka-dot our landscape, in small towns as well as cities. They are among the fruits of private enterprise. And they were launched from the earnings of private business.

If a good writer and a good researcher began with the Community Chest and the Carnegie libraries as just two examples of spiritual and moral values in our incentive system, I suggest they could turn out a huge document that would stun the critics of American materialism. They could find a cornucopia of spiritual and moral values in the minutes of business associations, if they didn't look anywhere else.

Here is an economic system that grew out of the needs of man, that evolved in direct response to his ambitions—a system that has richly rewarded all Americans, and some Americans are champing at the bit to trade it away.

To put it bluntly, a collection of men, who love power for the sake of power, has teamed up with a group of chronic reformers, who love reform for the sake of reform, to sell the American incentive system down the river. They are working night and day on the rest of us to peddle our system away for the fool's gold of security for everybody, through government direction of everything. They claim they're not socialists.

They remind us that socialists advocate the public ownership of the tools of production, and that they themselves don't. They are all for private ownership, they say.

Call them socialists, and they come back with the charge that we're smearing them. They have a neat and cozy phrase for what they want to do. They say we should use the organizing power of the state to advance the public welfare. All right. I won't call them socialists. I'll take them on their own say-so.

They do want to reorganize America according to their own ideas; they can't deny that. The smart ones know perfectly well that a platform of undisguised socialism couldn't carry 100 precincts in this country. So they steer clear of the honest-to-goodness, forthright Norman Thomas socialists in

America, and claim that business is simply seeing spooks under the bed. Are we?

Is federal intervention in education a spook? Is government competition with private production a spook? Is federal intervention in the construction industry a spook? Is national health control a spook? Is a tax schedule that mops up capital for new investment a spook?

The would-be reformers in both public and private life are for all these things. They are for anything that puts the power of decision with government and takes it away from the private enterpriser. The end-aim of this alliance between the power-hungry and the reformers is to exhaust the incentive system so government can step in and take over everything, including the ownership of industry.

I don't say that's going to happen tomorrow. I'm not predicting any definite date for the funeral rites of free enterprise. Our economic system can take a lot of punishment. It's a rugged organism. It has marvelous recuperative powers.

But I do say—Look Out, America! There's a Dangerous Curve Ahead!

We are being hustled toward socialism by the exploitation of whatever emergencies its advocates can find or create. I do not speak as a Democrat or as a Republican in saying this. The preservation of the incentive system in America has absolutely nothing to do with partisan politics.

Democrats and Republicans alike owe it to their parties to resist this accelerating trend. For there are men who call themselves Democrats, and men who call themselves Republicans working in cahoots to sabotage both parties. They are Trojan horses masquerading in honest donkey skin and honest elephant hide.

Our choice is clear. We must rally to the positive defense of our liberty to live, or watch it being hocked for the pawn ticket of existence by government directives. Some of our people, and many of them with the best intentions in the world, think we can tamper with the incentive system and still enjoy the abundance of an incentive economy.

They remind me of the old lady who was dead set against gambling in any form, but couldn't see harm in the old-fashioned game of Authors. One day, her young nephews talked her into a new version of Authors. She had a marvelous time, and it all seemed so innocent. But she discovered afterward that she had been playing seven-card stud with all the Whittiers wild.

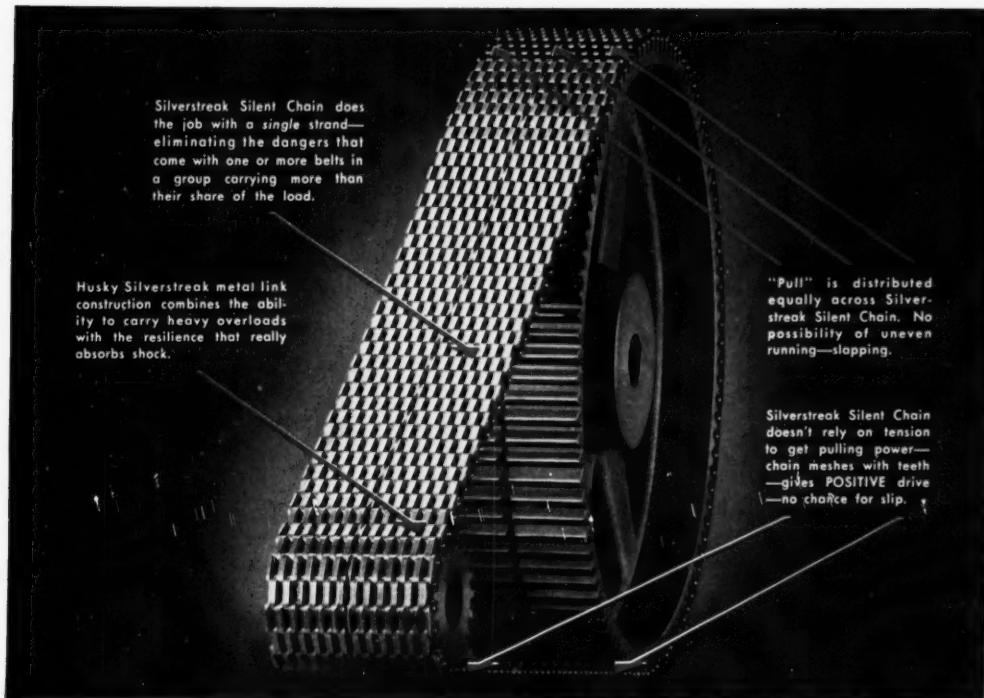
That story has a real-life parallel. Not long ago, in the midst of a crucial election for Congress, the trust officer of a large bank politely sounded out a sample list of his customers on their political opinions. They were all widows, and all dependent on incomes from the stocks of American corporations.

But almost half of them were going to vote for a candidate who made no bones about his dislike for our free enterprise system, and who made a pet target out of what he called "big business." And why were these widows going to vote for this man? Because he was a "liberal," they said, and because he would do so many things for the people.

Gentlemen, that is our big trouble on the domestic front today. So many people, just as many men as women, are thinking in terms of what the govern-

(Continued on Page 52)

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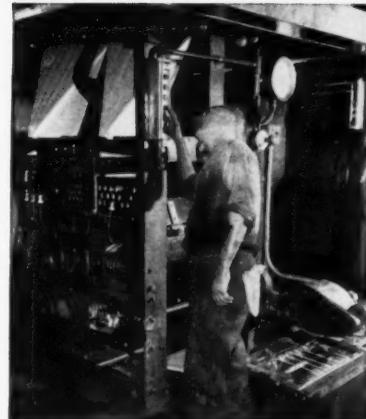
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As Viewed from The "PRESS" Box

• Fair Warning

THE TEXAS Cotton Ginner's Association is printing for use at its district meetings, very attractive two-color programs that are bound to create greater interest in the business sessions. Before us is the program for the Coastal Bend meeting on June 10 and on the back cover is an item not having anything to do with the ginners' deliberations but still worth repeating.

Seems a South Texas farmer was getting pretty sick of trespassers of all types, especially the government variety. To discourage them, with no attempt at subtlety, the farmer posted this sign on his property:

NOTIS: Misc. gov't agents and other trespassers will be persecuted to the full extent of two mongrel dogs which ain't never . . . been too sociable with strangers, and one . . . double barrel shotgun. Dam if I ain't getting tired of all this . . . regulation and stuff and nonsense on my farm.

• Still . . . "Momentarily"

TWO WEEKS AGO we reported that a cotton ginning ceiling suspension order was reposing on OPS Chief Arnall's desk, awaiting his signature. He is expected, we said, to sign the order momentarily. Well, everybody, including people contacted in OPS itself, expected the same thing. As this is written, however, the order is still gathering dust on the chief's desk. There are said to be "other things involved" and the order will continue to repose until these are adjusted. When will the order be signed? The latest word is—momentarily.

• Castor Bean Harvester

WITH THE NATION'S castor bean production goal more than doubled for 1952, some 135 new harvesting machines of a model perfected at Oklahoma A. & M. College through cooperation of USDA will be coming off the assembly line this summer. E. W. Schroeder, head of the College's agricultural engineering department, says the Boardman Company of Oklahoma City will begin production in July, under a contract with Commodity Credit Corporation. In 1950, castor bean acreage was around 8,000, and jumped to 84,000 in 1951. The 1952 acreage is estimated at 200,000.

• Put 'em Back on the Land

DAVE SHERRILL, Lubbock (Texas) County Agent, wants to see Texas South Plains farmers put cotton burrs back on the land. They can now do so, due to a ruling last February by Commissioner of Agriculture John C. White. Before that, burrs had to be burned at the gins to comply with pink bollworm regulations.

Sherrill and other county agents in the area say it wasn't the burrs that were going up in smoke, but the soil fertility of the South Plains. A recent

comparative analysis of burr mold and barnyard manure revealed that burrs are more valuable to the soil than manure. Not only that, Sherrill says, but it costs less to put burrs back on the land. Several gins in the area are providing hoppers for quick loading of burrs and experiments are being made to work out an easy way of distributing them.

Using burrs in this way will warm up the soil earlier in the spring, aid in getting a quick stand of cotton, add humus and elements of needed fertilizer, and cut down on soil blowing.

• Action . . . at Last

AFTER 11 YEARS of intermittent hearings, the Food and Drug Administration has issued Definitions and Standards of Identity for bread and rolls. One of the principal issues throughout the proceeding has centered around the use of so-called "shortening extenders" or "bread-softeners." There are a number of different types of such products.

As the NCPA News Letter points out, "The regulation as issued permits the use of mono- and diglycerides of the fat-forming fatty acids (except lauric acid) up to 25 percent of the shortening used. The order does not permit the use of polyoxyethylene monostearate and similar compounds which are being promoted as softeners. Manufacturers of these latter products have appealed the terms of the order to the courts."

• Cotton Quality . . . Unsurpassed

THE LASTING qualities of cotton are so good you can put a bale aside, forget it for 33 years and be sure it will bring a good price at any time you decide to sell it. This was demonstrated last week at Tupelo, Miss., when Anderson, Clayton & Co's compress at New Albany, Miss., bought nine bales of cotton that had been stored in a barn since 1919. The lint was slightly tinged after 33 years, but still of good quality.

The nine bales graded as follows: four bales of middling light spot, 15-16 inch; and one bale each of middling light spot, 29-32 inch; middling tinged, 15-16 inch; middling light spot, 1 inch; middling spot, 15-16 inch; and strict middling tinged, 31-32 inch.

• "You Can't Have It"

THE DAIRY DIVISION of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture recently took steps to keep vegetable oils (including cottonseed oil) out of frozen desserts. The state's ice cream makers were sent a memo from the division's chief, warning that the use of vegetable oils in such desserts "will not be tolerated."

What anybody may think about the matter doesn't make any difference right now, because there is a provision in the agriculture department's rules and regulations prohibiting the use in "frozen desserts" of any fat other than milk fat. Frozen desserts made with cottonseed oil,

we know from experience, are delicious, less expensive than ice cream and, of course, healthful. Anyway, North Carolinians can't have it, at least so long as the present prohibitions are in effect.

• Ginning Charges

THE COST of ginning cotton from the 1951 crop was about 8 percent above that for the 1950 crop, BAE-USDA reports. The average in 1951 was \$12.04 per 500-pound bale, the highest charge for such services since 1928 when records were started. The charge for bagging and ties in 1951 was \$3.62, approximately 30 percent of the total charge, compared with \$3.45 for the 1950 crop.

Katzenmier Is New President Of Mississippi Crushers

C. Y. Katzenmier, manager of the Port Gibson Oil Works, Port Gibson, is the new president of the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers Association, succeeding A. S. Campbell, manager of the Tallahatchie Oil Mill, Webb. M. J. Harper, manager of the Refuge Cotton Oil Company, Vicksburg, is the new Association vice-president. J. A. Rogers, Jackson, was reelected secretary.

The election took place at the Association's annual convention held June 12-13 at the Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss.

Features of the business sessions included a discussion of the filtration-extraction process by Ralph M. Persell of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory at New Orleans, where the process was developed, and an oil mill operating forum. Taking part in the forum were T. P. Wallace of Carver Cotton Gin Company, J. R. Mays, Jr., of Barrow-Geer Laboratories, and Allen Smith of Perkins Oil Company, all of Memphis.



NCC Fire Committee Head

W. KEMPER BRUTON (above) has been named chairman of the National Cotton Council's Industrywide Committee on Fire Prevention and Fire Protection. Bruton, executive vice-president of the Arkansas-Missouri and National ginners' groups, has spearheaded the drive to coordinate gin fire reporting by the National and state ginning associations.

Substitute Base Pay Period For Southwest Ginners

Without asking government approval, all southwest cotton gins may now select, as a substitute base pay period, the fifth week of their ginning operations in the 1949 season, as a basis for wage increases given under the Wage Stabilization Board's 10 percent "catch-up" formula as set forth in its General Wage Regulation No. 6.

Selection of the substitute period obligates ginners, however, to subtract any wage increases granted subsequent to the substitute base pay period, from the permissible amount of the increases allowed by that regulation.

The foregoing policy grew out of Resolution No. 13 of the Dallas Regional WSB which was approved by the National Board and announced on June 19 by Tenth Regional Wage Stabilization Board Chairman Byron R. Abernethy.

Gins for which substitute base pay periods have been previously approved by the Regional Board shall continue to use those base pay periods and shall not be affected by this new, self-administering provision.

However, said Abernethy, any cotton gin desiring to use a 1950 substitute base pay period not previously approved shall petition the Regional WSB for approval under section 4 of its General Wage Regulation No. 6.

In commenting upon the new WSB

policy, Abernethy said that "the previous regulations provided that cotton gins which did not operate in January 1950, but wished to give the 10 percent wage increases to workers allowed under the Board's Regulation No. 6, were first required to select a substitute base pay period and then, by petition, obtain approval from the Board before granting the increase. The new arrangements reflect the Board's desire to simplify its procedures and place the least possible burden on business people who are generally eager to comply with the stabilization regulations."

"Recently, our regional board reviewed the problems which grew out of the old policy. We discussed them with the leaders of the cotton ginning industry in the Southwest, in search of a more practical procedure. We are glad that ginners of the Southwest will no longer be required to petition our Board for 1949 substitute base pay periods in order to compute the wage increase permissible under our General Wage Regulation No. 6."

Oklahoma Ginners, Crushers Set 1953 Convention Dates

Announcement was made this week that the 1953 convention of the Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association will be held at the Skirvin Tower Hotel, Oklahoma City, on March 3-4. It was announced at the same time that the Oklahoma Cot-

tonseed Crushers' Association will return to Lake Murray Lodge, Ardmore, Okla., for its 1953 meeting. The dates are May 18-19. J. D. Fleming, Oklahoma City, is secretary of both associations.

Lester M. Sneed, Buckeye District Manager, Dies

Lester Matthews Sneed, 59, Raleigh, N. C., died June 16 in the Virginia Beach Hospital after having suffered a stroke June 10. Sneed was district manager in Raleigh of The Buckeye Cotton Oil Company. He had been with the company for the past 23 years. Funeral services were held June 18.

Sneed was active in the North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers Association and had served on several state committees for the industry. He was a member of the Church of the Good Shepherd, where he had served as a member of the vestry. He also was a former superintendent of the Sunday school, member and director of the Brotherhood of Saint Andrew, an active member of the Men's Bible Class, and had represented the church at several diocesan conventions.

Surviving are his wife; four sons, Edgar Sneed of Emporia, Va., 1st Lt. Lester M. Sneed, Jr., USAF, Montgomery, Ala., and Henry Sneed and Albert Sneed, Raleigh; three daughters, Mrs. Arthur E. Voss of China Lake, Cal., and Barbara and Phyllis Sneed, Raleigh; and a sister, Mrs. Maury Sneed of Stafford, Va.



Highest Quality Gummers and Files Made by Wood



For efficient delinting keep saws sharp with Wood's new gummers for Carver, Truline machine, now made under new standards for uniform thickness and hardness; size $1\frac{1}{4}$ ". Doublecut available also in $1\frac{1}{4}$ ", $1\frac{1}{8}$ ", $1\frac{1}{16}$ ", $1\frac{1}{32}$ ". Improved singlecut in $1\frac{1}{8}$ " size. Not shown are taper linter and slim parallel files.



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Fits any gin or linter saw 9" to $12\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter. Five heads adjust to variations in diameter or alignment for dual side dressing and pointing. 248 lbs. Other Models available: 14X, 28X, and 33. Machines may be equipped for use on 176 saws.

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Registers accurately, 230° Fahrenheit. $19\frac{1}{2}$ " x $\frac{1}{8}$ ". Available with or without patented Loggin Shield. Write for complete information.

Gin Stand Operation

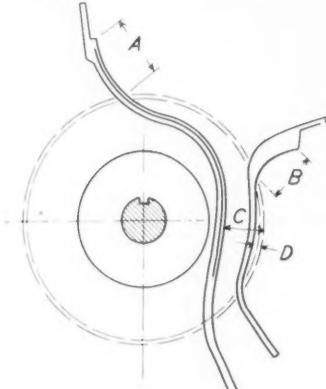
By CHARLES M. MERKEL and VERNON P. MOORE

Respectively, Agricultural Engineer, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, and Cotton Technologist, Cotton Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, USDA

After investing a hundred thousand dollars in the most modern ginning equipment, why eliminate its benefits at the gin stand? This is quite often the case in these days when everyone's attention is centered on more and better cleaning and drying machinery. There is a tendency to overlook the gin stand, the heart of the outfit, the machine which turns unmarketable seed cotton, fiber and seed, into the salable products. The stand is an indispensable item; cleaning and drying are principally the necessary by-products of changing harvesting practices. If the investment in auxiliary equipment is to produce a fair monetary return, the benefits to cotton quality must be preserved, not eliminated, at the gin stand.

Many years of research have gone into the development of gins as we see them today. The credit for the first great step in ginning cotton is given Eli Whitney, whose spike-toothed gin of 1793 was the first great improvement over the ancient Churka gin of India and the hand-separation of fiber from seed by slaves of the Old South. Two years after Whitney's first patent, the first saw-gin was patented by Hodgen Holmes of Georgia, but there was only a slight resemblance to the continuous-process gin stand of today employing up to 90 high-speed saws, huller fronts and modern moting principles.

Figure 1—Dimensions to be checked in obtaining correct gin-rib settings: a, gin-rib offset; b, huller-rib offset; c, ginning-rib protrusion; d, huller-rib protrusion.



Limitations of the Gin Stand

It is not intended to imply that a gin stand can produce a Middling-Fair sample from just any cotton which happens to be fed into it. The lint quality is limited by the character of the cotton as it arrived at the plant, and by its preparation in the cleaning and drying processes. For instance, it is known that the optimum lint moisture content for ginning¹ is about 7½ percent. Higher moisture contents are likely to result in difficulty in doffing the lint from the saw, impaired cleaning within the stand, and in rough preparation. Lower moisture contents can cause damage, most apparent to the ginner in shortened staple, static electricity, and difficulty in pressing.

Under-cleaning of the seed cotton imposes cleaning loads on the gin stand which often cannot be met in its huller front or moting system, and the foreign

matter which is not removed results in lowered quality of both the lint and the seed—a major source of profit to the farmer and ginner. The sticks and other large trash which build up in the seed roll not only affect quality but also cause excessive wear on the saws, necessitating frequent filing and early replacement. Over-machining of the seed cotton presents almost as great a problem to the gin stand. It is impossible for the stand to remove all the twisted knots and produce a smooth sample when it is fed roped cotton. There is a corresponding loss in lint turnout from the twisted fiber which is removed.

The idea which should be stressed is that the gin stand must be operated at all times in such a manner that it will produce the best possible results from any type of cotton which might be fed into it. The result of proper operation referred to is made up of three principal elements. First, the best possible sample must be obtained. Each pound of cotton

(Continued on Page 55)

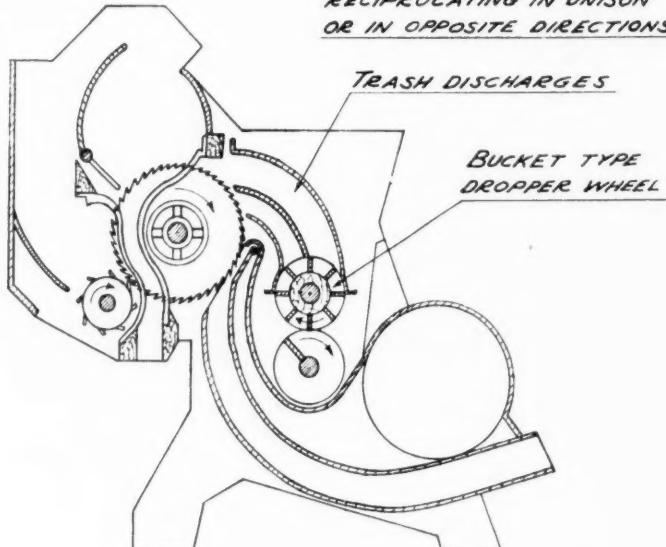
¹ Ginning. Term refers to separation of seed and fiber.

Figure 2—Government designed recipro-cleaner installed in a commercial gin stand for improved moting and removal of leaf trash.

ONE OR MORE GRIDS
RECIPROCATING IN UNISON
OR IN OPPOSITE DIRECTIONS

TRASH DISCHARGES

BUCKET TYPE
DROPPER WHEEL



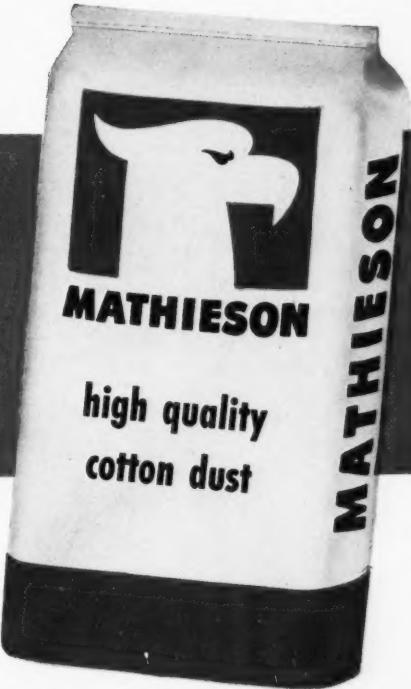


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SERVING INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

At Ruidoso, June 16-17

New Mexico Ginners Elect Meriwether

■ BETTER GINNING, fire prevention, pink bollworm control, plant diseases stressed at business sessions.

At the final session of its third annual convention held June 16-17 at Ruidoso, the New Mexico Cotton Ginners' Association named as its new president, Carl Meriwether, manager of the Western Cottonoil Co. at Las Cruces. He succeeds Winston Lovelace, manager of the Pecos Valley Oil Company at Loving. New vice-president is J. W. Jones, manager of Palmer's, Inc., Roswell, succeeding J. B. Greer, LaUnion, Navajo Lodge was convention headquarters.

Speaking the first day, Chas. A. Bennett of Stoneville, Miss., in charge of USDA's cotton ginning investigations, said that quality ginning must remain the goal of New Mexico ginners. Bennett stated that, from an engineering standpoint, gins need improved cleaners that require less horsepower and "significantly fewer cylinders than are now used. This is not a criticism of equipment now offered by machinery manufacturers," he asserted, "but is meant to indicate that an open field for betterment exists." In the matter of grass removal, he went on, higher cleaning efficiency for machine harvestings is urgent.

Other ginning needs Bennett listed as follows: moisture restoration and rapid moisture content control; elimination of irregular suction pipe feeding by means of control of bulk flow of cotton from the truck or bin to the separator; and the elimination of noise, dust and fire hazards, and nuisances.

Other speakers on June 16 were David Alberson, engineer, and Wm. H. For-

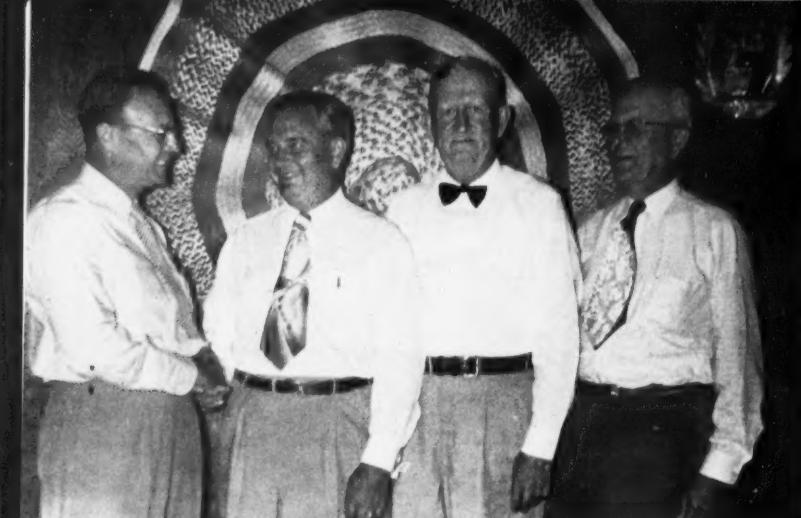
Photoviews of the Ruidoso Meeting

■ TOP—L. to r.: Winston Lovelace, Loving, retiring president of the New Mexico Cotton Ginners' Association; Carl Meriwether, Las Cruces, incoming president; J. B. Greer, LaUnion, retiring vice-president; and J. W. Jones, Roswell, incoming vice-president.

■ SECOND FROM TOP—Activity at the registration desk in the lobby of Navajo Lodge, convention headquarters.

■ THIRD FROM TOP—L. to r.: Winston Lovelace; David Alberson, of the U.S. Cotton Ginning and Fiber Laboratory, Mesilla Park, N. M.; Wm. H. Fortenberry, fiber specialist at the laboratory; and Chas. A. Bennett, Stoneville, Miss., in charge of USDA's cotton ginning investigations. Fortenberry is using a chart to illustrate his discussion of fiber studies at the laboratory last year.

■ BOTTOM—This group picture shows most of those who attended the convention.



tenberry, fiber specialist, both from the U.S. Cotton Ginning and Fiber Laboratory at Mesilla Park, N. M. They discussed ginning and fiber research conducted last year at the laboratory, with special emphasis on New Mexico cotton.

President Lovelace of the Association led a discussion of fire insurance and fire prevention the first day. Strike-anywhere matches, metal and rocks were listed as the principal causes of gin fires. The ginners were urged to encourage the use of safety matches and to take all necessary steps to remove metal, rocks and other foreign matter from seed cotton.

At the final session on June 17, Dr. Lester M. Blank, USDA pathologist at State College, N. M., discussed cotton diseases and the research and experiments being conducted to eliminate or materially reduce their damage to the crop.

A feature of the second day's business session was a panel discussion of pink bollworm control led by George B. Ray, who is in charge of the El Paso district of USDA's Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. Assisting Ray were Dr. J. R. Eyer and Prof. R. F. Crawford of New Mexico State College. It was brought out that deep plowing—from 8 to 10 inches—is the most effective method of eliminating the pink bollworm under New Mexico conditions.

Another first-day speaker was Jack Criswell, educational specialist of the National Cotton Council, Memphis. He said approximately 12,000 mechanical pickers will be used in harvesting the 1952 U.S. crop. About 70 percent of the California crop, he stated, will be harvested with mechanical pickers, compared with 55 percent last year.

New directors elected June 16 were Carl Meriwether, Las Cruces, and Billy Griffin, Deming (District 1, Mesilla Valley); J. W. Jones, Roswell, and Winston Lovelace, Loving (District 2, Pecos Valley); Luther C. Thomas, Portales, and Leon Price, Lovington (District 3, Plains Area); and J. P. White, Jr., Roswell (at large).

The annual banquet was held on the evening of June 16 at the Navajo Lodge.

Greater Farm Production Stressed at Meeting

Dr. Byron T. Shaw, administrator of the Agricultural Research Administration in USDA, told the Seventh Annual Convention of the American Plant Food Council that "our first job . . . is to maintain our present dietary level and to do that we must find a way to provide as much additional food and fiber as could normally be expected from seventy million acres of cropland and pastures."

"Research and technology have brought us big gains in the past," he said. "It is only logical, therefore, that we look to this source for continued gains in the future."

Dr. Shaw spoke June 21 on an agricultural forum on "Major Factors Influencing the Future of Agriculture" with four other agriculture scientists and authorities. The American Plant Food Council is meeting at Hot Springs, Va.

He said that if the nation continues to consume food and fiber at the cur-

rent rate, "we will need the equivalent of an additional 115 million acres of cropland, assuming yields per acre continue at about 1950 levels."

"According to plans and best estimates I can get, it looks as if we would be short somewhere in the neighborhood of 70 million acres in 1975," he said.

"Our greatest opportunity for making up this deficit is in better use of the land we already have. This assumes greater efficiency in production on farms and improved distribution, utilization, and marketing after the products leave the farm. We have already made great strides in this direction. But we are not making them fast enough."

Dr. Shaw, in viewing ways and means to make up the deficit in land and to take care of a population now growing at the rate of "2½ million a year," said

that "we have nowhere realized the full potential from fertilizer use."

"Recent experimental findings suggest hundreds of new opportunities for increasing crop yields in this country through greater and better use of fertilizer," he said, adding that "usually the opportunities are greater when fertilizer is used in adequate quantities in combination with several other improved practices."

"I don't want you to get the impression that I am concerned about people in this country really going hungry," he said. "However, I am concerned about maintaining our dietary levels and improving them if possible."

Dr. Shaw said that agriculture faces a tremendous job in the next 25 years but added that he was convinced "the people of America will do it."

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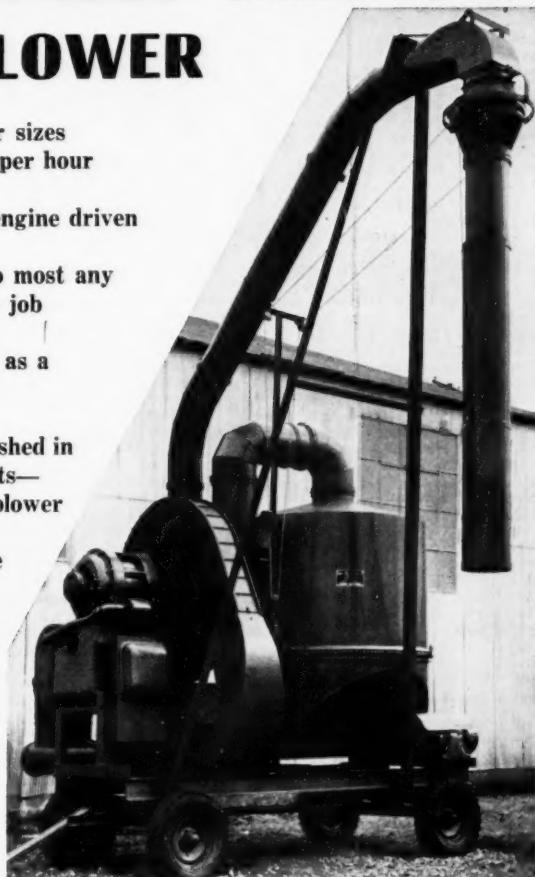
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Cotton in the Agricultural Production Program

APPRECIATE the opportunity to attend the Cotton Congress today, and to discuss with you some of the developments and prospects in which we have a mutual interest. It's a good time to take a look at the present cotton situation, and I think it is even more important to take a look down the road at what may lie ahead.

I feel pretty strongly about the need to keep an eye on the future. Current problems have to be met, of course, but it would be a mistake to let them block off longer-range considerations. This is particularly true for an industry like yours which is so basic in our national economy.

The long-time interests of cotton will require much broad vision and thinking. Short-sightedness or failure to understand all aspects associated with the future welfare of cotton could result in irreparable damage to the industry in the years ahead.

Cotton has been enjoying some pretty good years, especially as compared with periods most of us can remember all too well. There was a good cotton crop in 1951, and the record shows that it moved at prices averaging about 110 percent of parity. In spite of difficulties and increased production costs, cotton has been doing all right. A main objective now should be to anticipate problems ahead and to strengthen the situation in every way we can.

I am sure all of you are fully aware of how directly the welfare of United States cotton is affected by the world situation. We have enjoyed a relatively favorable position, but it is apparent that the world situation is changing.

At the beginning of the 1951 season, the world cotton carry-over was at the very low level of a little more than 11 million bales—or about one-third of a year's supply. Production in the 1951-52 year reached 34½ million bales, however, and it is now expected that the world carry-over will be up about two million bales by the end of the 1952 season. This is still far from a burdensome carry-over, but it points to the fact that the deficit position of recent years could shift rather quickly to one of surplus if present trends are continued.

Prices foreign growths, which had been generally above United States levels, continued to decline during April and early May, and most have recently been selling below comparable qualities of American upland cotton.

In the 1951 season, most producing countries other than the United States imposed cotton export taxes of one sort or another, with the result that prices of these foreign growths were well above those of the same quality here. There are now indications that these other

countries are having more difficulty in disposing of the 1951 crop. Egypt has recently removed all export taxes for the rest of this marketing season. Mexico is now disposing of some of its cotton by trade agreements. This is another sign of changing conditions.

We need not be alarmed at these developments, which were to be expected. They do, however, remind us of our stake in the world market. The United States will export more than a third of its 1951 cotton production, and this has been true for a good many other years.

This direct and important interest in the world market brings us to the question of price relationships. I am looking at that long-range angle now. The question is very simply this: Is it in the long-time interests of United States cotton to have our prices above world market levels, or would we be better off to keep our prices on a competitive basis? I think it has been demonstrated that the United States can, in most areas, produce cotton profitably at a price which will maintain a reasonably competitive position in the world market. Failure to do so, of course, would bring up the possibility of encouraging abnormal increases in competitive foreign growths—and ultimate loss of foreign customers.

I need not emphasize another competitive factor with which the cotton industry must be concerned. Synthetic fiber production has been increasing rapidly. Thirty years ago, synthetics equalled only about one percent of United States cotton mill output. By 1941, it went up to about 11 percent, and in 1951 synthetic fiber production reached nearly a billion and a half pounds—or around 31 percent as much as the total cotton consumption. Synthetic production in foreign countries has also increased very sharply.

Here again the question of price levels is important. If cotton prices are relatively too high, they will most certainly encourage increased production of synthetics. Back in 1931, the wholesale price of rayon filament yarn was quoted at 72 cents a pound, as compared with 29 cents a pound for cotton yarn. In 1951, the price of rayon was running at about 78 cents a pound, with

By GUS F. GEISSLER

cotton yarn in the same year at around \$1.07.

In mentioning these things, I am not suggesting at all that cotton producers—or those who process and distribute cotton and its products—should accept "low" prices. As a producing farmer myself, I know full well that agriculture cannot exist—let alone prosper—on anything less than fair prices. And it is in the national interest to see that adequate prices and income are protected. I merely want to call attention to the competitive situation in cotton—a situation which we must constantly keep in mind.

Meeting this situation calls for a lot of ingenuity, foresight and salesmanship. Everything possible must be done to increase efficiency in the entire cotton industry—cutting costs, improving quality, and developing markets.

Supporting the efforts of the industry itself, the Department of Agriculture is carrying out many special research projects with cotton. In addition to production phases, the research studies include more and better mechanization in various fields—to help cut labor requirements; adaptation for special needs; more efficient marketing practices; chemical treatment to improve the usefulness of cotton fabrics; and many other related lines of scientific improvement.

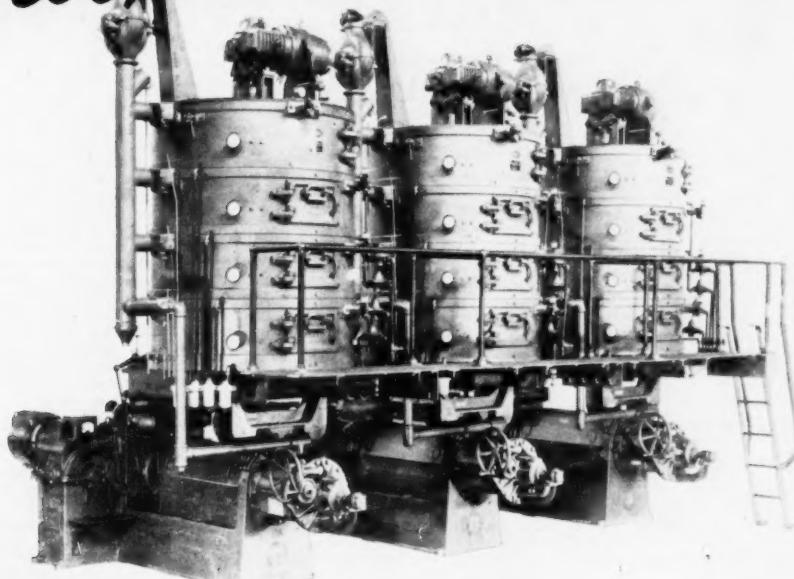
Turning back from these long-range angles, let's take a look at the current cotton situation.

The supply of cotton for the 1951-52 season consists of a carry-over of 2.3 million bales—the smallest in 26 years; a 1951 crop of 15.1 million bales; and imports of something less than 100 thousand bales. This gives a total supply for the season of about 17.5 million bales.

Domestic consumption during the 1951-52 season has not been maintained at as high a level as anticipated earlier, and is now expected to be approximately 9 million bales. Exports on the other hand have been running considerably above the previous year, when cotton was under export allocations. However, the rate of exports has been declining in recent months, and it is now expected that total exports for the year will be

(Continued on Page 36)

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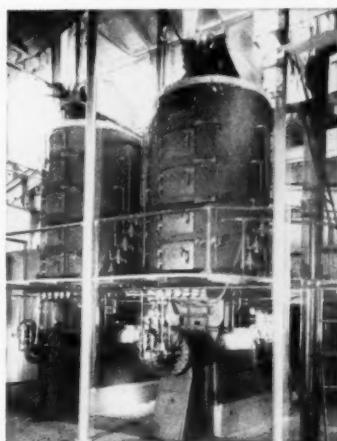


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From our Washington Bureau



By **FRED BAILEY**

Washington Representative

The COTTON GIN and OIL MILL PRESS

• **Parity Drive**—A powerful head of political steam is behind the late-session drive in Congress to nail farm price supports to 90 percent of parity, at least so far as cotton, corn, wheat, tobacco and peanuts are concerned. Observers here rate the odds as strongly in favor of passage of new minimum price supports.

The Senate already has voted to make 90 percent of parity the minimum support level for the above basic commodities for the duration of the Defense Production Control Act. The House bill due for adoption within the next week or two contains a similar provision.

In addition the Senate Agriculture Committee has sent to the floor a bill, S. 2115 by Sens. Russell and Young, to postpone until 1956 a provision in the 1948 farm law which would force the basic commodities to use the new, modernized parity formula as the basis for supports.

Those commodities now are given a higher support level until Jan. 1, 1954, through permission to use the old parity

formula. Mandatory use of the modernized formula would reduce the estimated support rate for cotton by about \$10 a bale, wheat by 25 cents and corn by about 15 cents, starting with the 1954 crop.

The House Agriculture Committee, following the lead of the Senate Committee, rushed through a bill by Chairman Cooley which would, in addition to postponing the transition to the modernized parity for two years, require that the Secretary of Agriculture support the basic commodities at not less than 90 percent of parity at least through 1955.

This being an election year it is probable that Congress will push through the new minimum support legislation before the party conventions in July. Neither of the major political parties wants to be put on the spot in the campaign by voting against support legislation.

• **Farm Groups on Spot** — The higher support bills did have the effect, however, of putting the two big farm organizations on one of the hottest spots they have been on in a long, long time.

Both the Grange and the Farm Bureau had adopted resolutions favoring the flexible support provisions of the 1948 farm law.

Some of the leaders of the two farm groups suspect that they have been made the victims of a "put up job." They think that Farmers Union President James Patton and Agriculture Secretary Charles Brannan deliberately put them on the spot, knowing that they would have to oppose support legislation.

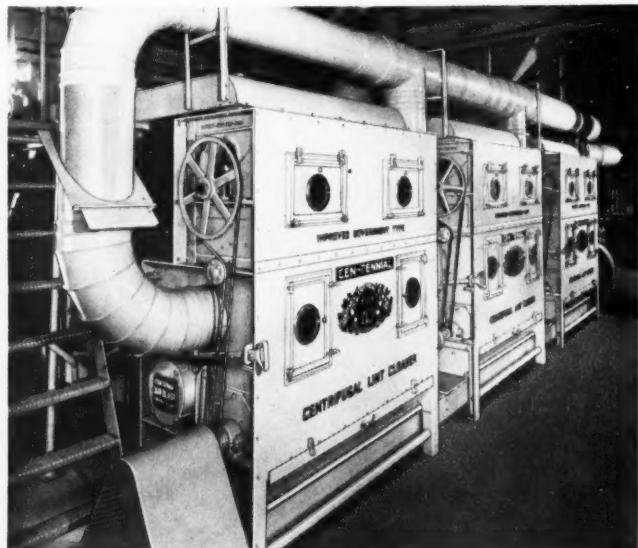
The result was that they knowingly walked right into the trap, if it was a trap, set for them. The House Agriculture Committee almost literally tore Farm Bureau President Allan Kline and Grange Legislative Counsel J. T. Sanders limb from limb. It was one of the roughest sessions we've seen in a long time. Rep. Poage of Texas and Chairman Cooley led a relentless attack that had everyone hot under the collar.

Congressmen who previously had voted for the flexible parity and variable support bills loudly proclaimed, for the record, their championing of rigid supports. It is expected that the bill also will offer all congressmen a chance to "do something" for farmers when the bill reaches the floor. There isn't much doubt but that it will pass.

• **Odds Favor Poage Bill**—The Senate Agriculture Committee is playing cat-and-mouse with the Poage bill which would have the effect of boosting cotton parity by about \$17 a bale for 1952 only, if the USDA production estimates are as high as 16 million bales at any time during the season.

The bill passed the House with but very little opposition last month. It was

(Continued on Page 34)



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Cotton Insect Situation

GENERALLY over the Belt, the cotton insect situation is not alarming, although the pink bollworm is still a serious threat to yields in the Rio Grande Valley and other southern cotton areas of Texas. The season started with many farmers showing great indifference about controlling cotton pests, but in the past two weeks or so there has been a renewed interest in control measures.

■ In ARIZONA, cotton insects in injurious numbers, especially the sucking type, were causing considerable injury in some areas. To June 13 cotton plants in most areas were too small to sweep. However, some cotton was blooming in Yuma, Maricopa and Pinal counties and lygus and fleahoppers were causing injury. Thrips were also causing some injury to older cotton.

In Pinal County a field of cotton was severely damaged by 2,4-D contamination following a spray application of insecticide. It is said the insecticide had either been stored near 2,4-D or the spraying apparatus had not been cleaned.

■ So far as insects are concerned, the cotton situation in ARKANSAS looked good (to June 14). Overwintered boll weevils were being found in all the southern parts of the state, but in general the number of overwintered weevils was small. A few weevils were found in nearly all the old cotton and counts were high in some fields near good hibernation quarters.

Thrips have been bad in some places, but cotton is recovering fast. Cutworms have been numerous in several fields where vetch was turned under. Bollworms and eggs were being found on some cotton. Aphids have been heavy on some seedling cotton, but the beneficial insects have just about cleaned them out.

■ In CALIFORNIA, spider mites have begun to show up. Kern County Farm Advisor Vernon E. Burton points out that many of the pests are coming into cotton from nearby alfalfa fields.

■ In the Artesia and Carlsbad areas of NEW MEXICO, thrips and aphids populations are decreasing. Spider mites were still being found in spotted locations, but growers were going after them with insecticides. In the Mesilla Valley, black fleahoppers were increasing in areas that had not been sprayed in the early season spray program. Thrips had decreased and were causing very little damage. Aphids were reported in isolated areas.

■ In NORTH CAROLINA, approximately two-thirds of the fields checked (to June 13) were infested with boll weevils, with infestations more general and in the main heavier in the southeast counties. Heaviest infestations were in the larger cotton. Bollworm activity was somewhat greater than last year at the same date. Thrips were a local problem in the lower Piedmont, but in general were not serious.

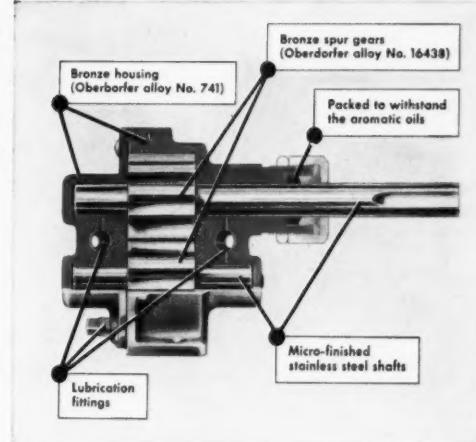
■ In OKLAHOMA, boll weevils are emerging in large numbers in most of the state and are being attracted to the larger plants. Many of these plants are squaring, with weevils waiting to get the first ones that form. Volunteer scouts have reported 900 weevils per acre in one Caddo County field.

Scouts examined 86 fields in the week ending June 14, finding 20 infested fields in 13 different counties. The volunteer workers, including ginners, county agents and farmers, examined 32 fields in 9 counties and reported 8 fields infested in 5 of the counties.

■ In the three-county area of the Rio Grande Valley of TEXAS, showers hindered insect control in some fields by washing the poison off right after it was applied. Boll weevils and fleahoppers were increasing rapidly (to June 12) and causing considerable damage in many fields.

Boll weevils were increasing rapidly in the Valley and growers were being urged to use control measures. Fleahoppers were found in nearly all fields that had not been poisoned recently. Pink bollworms were being found in bolls in localized areas and growers finding heavy infestations in blooms have started DDT treatments.

In the northern two-thirds of Texas, farmers made excellent progress in applying insecticides to control thrips and boll weevils. Fleahoppers continue to increase in many fields in the Coastal Bend and some fields in the Upper Coastal Area. Fleahoppers are abundant on horsemint and other wild host plants in many sections of the state and may be expected to migrate to cotton when the host plants mature. Thrips continue to do serious damage in north-central areas of the state and are appearing in damaging numbers in many fields in the western and northwestern areas.



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■ BRIDGERS named vice-president of North Carolina group at June 9-10 meeting; Hogue and Williams are reelected.

At the close of the annual joint convention of North and South Carolina cottonseed crushers on June 10, the Tarheel group elected Irvin Morgan, Jr. president for 1952-53. He is president of Morgan Oil & Refining Company, Farmville, and succeeds W. V. Westmoreland, manager of The Southern Cotton Oil Company, Goldsboro.

R. M. Hughes, president of Greer Oil Mill & Feed Company, Greer, continues as president of the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association. North Carolina crushers named T. F. Bridgers, president of Farmers Cotton Oil Company, Wilson, vice-president and reelected Mrs. M. U. Hogue, Raleigh, secretary-treasurer. Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, Columbia, was reelected secretary-treasurer of the South Carolina association.

The convention was held June 9-10 at The Cavalier, Virginia Beach, Va.

President Westmoreland of the North Carolina association presided at the session on June 9. Speakers were Boyd Weaver, of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory at Oak Ridge, Tenn.; W. B. Coberly of Los Angeles, president of the National Cottonseed Products Associa-



Photoviews of Carolinas Crushers Convention

■ TOP: L. to r.: Wm. Rhea Blake, National Cotton Council, Memphis, convention speaker; W. B. Coberly, Jr., NCPA president, Los Angeles, also a featured speaker; W. V. Westmoreland, The Southern Cotton Oil Company, Goldsboro, retiring president, North Carolina association; R. M. Hughes, The Greer Oil Mill and Feed Company, Greer, president, South Carolina association; and T. H. Gregory, NCPA executive vice-president, Memphis, who addressed the meeting.

■ SECOND FROM TOP: L. to r.: T. F. Bridgers, Farmers Cotton Oil Company, Wilson, newly elected vice-president, North Carolina association; Mrs. M. U. Hogue, Raleigh, reelected secretary-treasurer; and Irvin Morgan, Jr., Morgan Oil Refining Company, Farmville, new president of the North Carolina association.

■ THIRD FROM TOP: L. to r.: Mrs. Irvin Morgan, Jr., Farmville; Mrs. W. V. Westmoreland, Goldsboro; and Mrs. R. E. Evans, Charlotte, were three North Carolina ladies who helped convention activities.

■ BOTTOM: L. to r.: Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, South Carolina association secretary-treasurer, Columbia; Dr. James C. Kinard, president, Newberry College, Newberry, S. C.; and Mrs. M. U. Hogue.



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tion; and Wm. Rhea Blake, executive vice-president of the National Cotton Council, Memphis.

Weaver's talk dealt with the application of atomic research to agricultural production, with special reference to cotton. Coberly, who is vice-president and general manager of California Cotton Oil Corporation at Los Angeles, discussed the government cottonseed price support program and other aspects of government interference in the operation of private business. Blake reviewed the early history of the National Cotton Council and described that organization's many activities in its successful efforts to increase the consumption of cotton and cottonseed products.

R. M. Hughes, president of the South

Carolina association, presided at the final joint session on June 10.

Speakers were T. H. Gregory, executive vice-president of the National Cottonseed Products Association, Memphis; W. J. Bryan Dorn, congressman from South Carolina; and Dr. James C. Kinard, president of Newberry College, Newberry, S. C.

In his talk Gregory discussed some aspects of the cottonseed price support program and other government regulations affecting the crushing industry. Congressman Dorn's talk dealt with the trend toward dictatorship in this country. There is much going on in the country to be disturbed about, Dr. Kinard said, but he was not pessimistic about the future of America. The good sense

of the people, he thinks, will save us.

Entertainment features included a ladies' luncheon and cotton style show; the annual golf tournament; a bingo game, and the annual banquet in the Panorama Room of The Cavalier on the evening of June 9. W. V. Westmoreland of the North Carolina association presided at the banquet.

• Progress of the Crop •

USDA's Cotton Branch reported excellent cotton growing conditions in the WESTERN BELT except for cool nights in California. Chopping is well advanced and fields are generally in good state of cultivation. Early planted cotton was squaring and blossoms appeared at some locations in California and Arizona.

Almost ideal growing conditions prevailed in the MIDSOUTH during the week ending June 13. Chopping and cultivating made good headway and most of the crop is said to be in a good state of cultivation. Early cotton was squaring in the southern part of the area and labor for chopping continued adequate in most sections.

Planting was nearing completion in the High and Low Rolling Plains of TEXAS, where irrigated and early-planted dry-land cotton made fair growth. Many late plantings, particularly in sandy areas of the southern High Plains, were barely up and rain is needed to maintain stands.

Condition improved in the north central and east Texas areas as open weather permitted chopping, cultivation and poisoning. Some early cotton was squaring but the crop was mostly late and slow to develop due to earlier cool weather and thrips damage. In southern and upper coastal counties, growth and fruiting was good but showery weather hampered insect control. The Rio Grande Valley crop varies from two- and four-leaf plants in some dryland areas to nearing maturity on more advanced irrigated acreage.

In his weekly report, K. N. Clapp of Anderson, Clayton & Co., Lubbock, estimated Texas South Plains acreage at 3,677,000 acres, with 1,290,000 irrigated and 2,377,000 dry-land. The total compares with 3,580,000 planted last year on June 1 with 2,800,000 left Sept. 1. June 20 is considered the deadline for planting in this area but, Clapp says, a few optimists may take a chance on July 1. Cotton planted this late seldom matures.

Clapp reports a 54 percent increase in irrigation wells for the area, with 17,360 versus 15,204 on April 1 last year.

Condition of the crop was poor to excellent, the average fair plus. Ninety-five percent was up. Irrigated stands were good, some excellent; dry-land, poor to good, the average fair plus.

The irrigated cotton averages 7-10 days early; dryland is normal to three weeks late. Chopping was in progress on early cotton and labor was adequate.

As for 1952 production on the South Plains, it is too early "except for guessimating," Clapp said. However, he pointed out, normal conditions should produce around 1,800,000 bales compared with 1,226,000 last year. "It would take a funeral procession of hails, washouts, drought and bugs to cut us below 1,200,000. A maximum of 2,400,000 is possible but highly improbable," he said.



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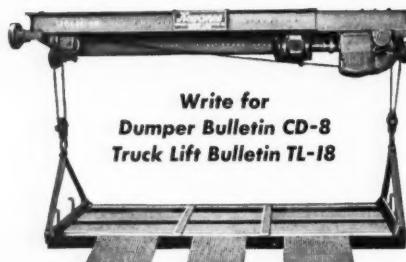
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Tilghman Heads Carolinas Giners; Office Moved

The Carolinas Giners Association announced this week that its headquarters office will be moved from Bennettsville, S. C. to Dunn, N. C., effective July 1. Myres W. Tilghman, named president of the Association at a recent meeting of the board of directors, lives at Dunn. Removal of the headquarters office to that city is in line with the Association's policy of locating in the home city of its president.

Tilghman, who has been serving as first vice-president, succeeds J. F. McLaurin of Bennettsville. McLaurin resigned the office when he was named president of the National Cotton Giners' Association.

Clifford H. Hardy, Dillon, S. C., was named by the board to succeed Louis G. McGill, Anderson, S. C., as executive secretary of the Association. Hardy will move to Dunn before July 1 to take charge of the headquarters office.

Tilghman is a graduate of Georgia Military Academy and attended the University of Richmond at Richmond, Va. He is a member of the Masonic order, an elder in the Presbyterian church, and treasurer of Dunn Hospital. He is also president of General Utility Co., Inc. of Dunn and a partner in the Lucknow Clothing Company of Dunn and Fuquay Springs, N. C.

Hardy, the new Association executive secretary, is a graduate of the Bolles School, Jacksonville, Fla., and attended Davidson College prior to wartime service in the U.S. Navy. He later attended the University of South Carolina. He has been engaged in farming for the past three years and was associated with the T. C. McSwain Gin Company at Minturn, S. C.



Kirkland With Standard Oil

RESIGNING FROM the NCPA Educational Service staff July 1, Byron A. Kirkland, Atlanta (above), will become farm representative for the Standard Oil Company in the state of Georgia. His new work will be similar to his activities for the past year as Southeastern Field Representative of the Educational Service, and Atlanta will continue to be his headquarters.

Higher Grade...Higher Price

when you defoliate with

AERO[®] Cyanamid,
SPECIAL GRADE

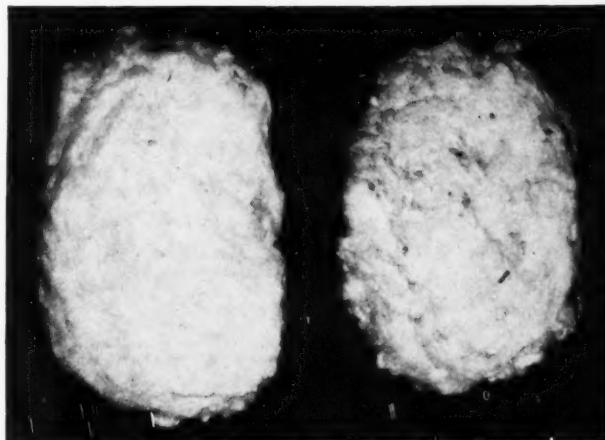


Photo: Courtesy Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station

Defoliated cotton (left) produced middling, and undefoliated cotton (right) low middling. The better price for the cleaner cotton was far above defoliation costs.

Higher price is only one reason for defoliating cotton. Here are some others:

- Faster, easier, less costly picking—by hand or machine.
- Trash and leaf stain reduced to a minimum.
- More complete harvest at one picking.
- More air and sunshine reach early bolls, help prevent boll rot.
- Leaf fall starves late boll weevil broods...hastens maturity of a late crop.
- Leaves fall off without damage to the plant.

To be sure of all these advantages, defoliate with Aero Cyanamid, Special Grade—the original and today the most widely used and most widely recommended of cotton defoliants. *Cyanamid offers you a wide margin of safety in dosage...can be applied by airplane or ground dusting equipment.*

For cotton defoliation under special conditions:

Aero[®]Sodium Cyanamid, Dust (X-10)—hygroscopic dust defoliant developed especially for use in the absence of dews in semi-arid areas.

Aero[®]Sodium Cyanamid, Soluble (X-5)—highly effective spray defoliant for semi-arid areas, where conditions favor a liquid over a dust application.

**Trade-mark*

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Dorset Named President of Mrs. Tucker's on June 10

At an election held June 10, W. S. Dorset was named president of Mrs. Tucker's Products Division of Anderson, Clayton & Company, of Sherman, Texas, and its two subsidiary sales cor-

winning for Mrs. Tucker's products wide consumer acceptance in the Southwest.

Dorset went with the firm in 1918 as an employee in the shipping department and was made a director in 1927. He has been named a director of Anderson, Clayton & Company, the parent organization, and becomes general manager of Mrs. Tucker's Sherman plant and the new Jacksonville, Ill., plant now under construction.

Roy C. Sewell succeeds Dorset as vice-president of Mrs. Tucker's. W. Leland Anderson, of Anderson, Clayton & Company, was named treasurer. John Sicks, secretary, was also named as assistant treasurer. E. W. Thompson was reelected a vice-president of the company.



W. S. DORSET

porations, Mrs. Tucker's Foods, Inc. and the Grayson Food Products Company. As vice-president of Mrs. Tucker's, Dorset guided the company's sales program and thus was largely instrumental in

Mark Ellison Allen, 19, Killed in Collision

Mark Ellison Allen, 19, son of Mark Allen, Loop, Texas, ginner, was killed instantly in a car-pickup truck collision near Seagraves, Texas, on June 8. Allen's car was demolished and its three passengers slightly injured. Lyndol Dale Mings, 16, son of Cecil Mings, Seagraves ginner, driver of the pickup, was also slightly injured. Allen and Mings were schoolmates at Allen Military Academy near Bryan, Texas, and had returned home recently for the summer vacation.

Funeral services for Allen were held June 10, and burial followed in Loop cemetery. Survivors include the parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Allen, Loop; two sisters, Mrs. Robert Peacock, Seagraves, and Bernice Allen, Loop; and several uncles and aunts in the South Plains area.

HumKo, Trendex Merged With National Dairy

The HumKo Company and the Trendex Company have been merged with the National Dairy Products Corp., according to an announcement by L. A. Van Bommel, chairman of the board of National Dairy.

The two firms currently are running about \$75,000,000 in annual business, he said.

Van Bommel, E. E. Stewart, president of National Dairy, and G. C. Pounds, president of the Kraft Foods Co. of Chicago, a National Dairy subsidiary, came to Memphis June 11 to wind up the deal for the more than eight million dollar merger.

Van Bommel announced that S. L. Kopalid, chairman of the board of HumKo and Trendex, and Herbert Humphreys, president of the firms, are receiving 160,000 shares of National Dairy stock for their stock in the two Memphis firms. Book value of National Dairy stock was not revealed by Van Bommel, but the stock closed on the New York Stock Exchange June 11 at \$62.75 a share. This would indicate a sales price of around \$8,440,000 for the two Memphis firms.

Van Bommel pointed out that National Dairy's interests are extremely diversified with the giant Kraft Foods Co., milk companies all over the U.S., farm feed departments and chemical manufacturing facilities.

• It takes 10 percent less power to farm on the contour than up and down hill.

Statifier Moisture Restoration



Mr. J. H. Williams, Louisiana planter, says: "My Statifier paid for itself in one day's run."

Restoring part of the moisture removed by drying improves sample, helps staple and adds eight pounds to turnout.

Mr. Jack Goodwin, Lubbock Gin, says: "Saving expense caused by broken ties alone paid for Statifier in one week."

Statifiers come to you complete and partially assembled. Gin crews have completed installation in two hours. Prices start at \$265.00.

Write for Bulletins: "MOISTURE MEANS MONEY"; "REPORTS FROM GINNERS"; and "STATIFIER CONCENTRATE TESTS."

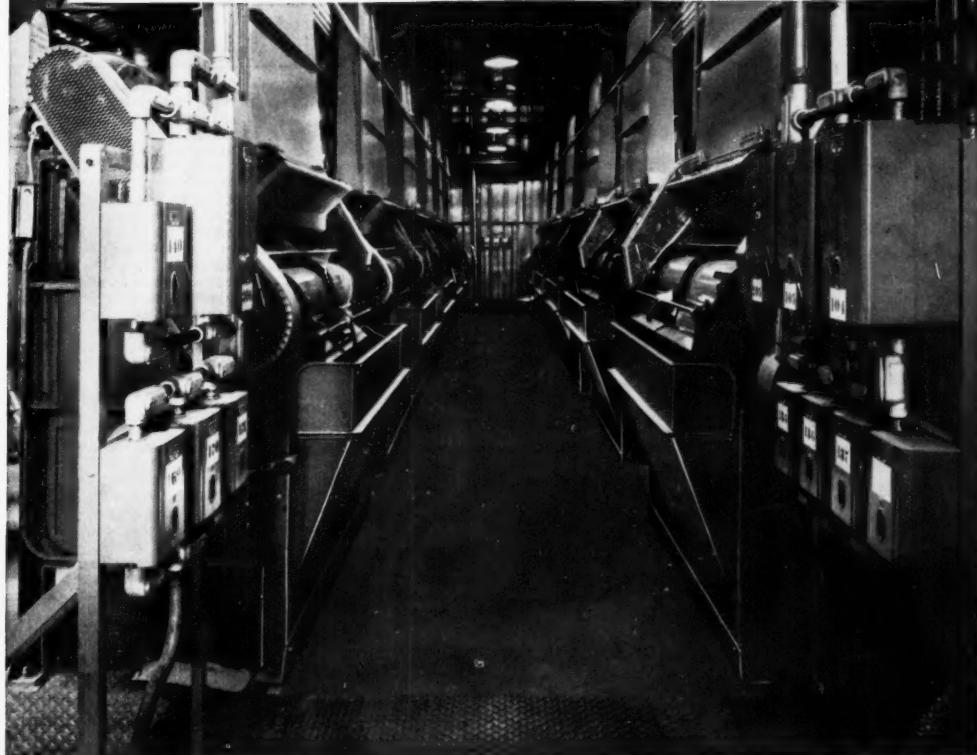
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MEMPHIS 146 E. BUTLER STREET • **ATLANTA** FOSTER STREET and SOUTHERN R. R. • **DALLAS** 3200 CANTON STREET

"Go Wash Your Face"

Council Opens Drive For Cotton Towels

■ National Cotton Council and Linen Supply Association jointly sponsoring campaign to increase use of cotton towels in offices and industrial plants.

"Go Wash Your Face" headlines a new, nation-wide advertising campaign with refreshing possibilities for both the working public and the cotton towel business, the National Cotton Council reports.

The Council, with members of the Linen Supply Association as joint sponsors, will launch the campaign to increase the use of cotton towels in offices and industrial plants on June 28

with a two-column ad in *Business Week*. Other insertions in *Business Week*, *Time*, *Newsweek*, and *U.S. News and World Report* will carry the promotion through November.

The campaign headline, "Go Wash Your Face," prescribes a cleanliness pick-up for the tired office worker or plant employee who finds himself slowing down on the job and needs a "freshening up." This remedy is so simple and so surprisingly effective, the campaign sponsors point out, that the message should have a powerful impact on business men who furnish towel service for their employees.

Before launching the campaign, the Council conducted studies for towel suppliers to see what they could do to reduce employee fatigue.

Results of conferences with physicians show that there is a physiological basis for the refreshed feeling one gets after washing his face with soap and water and drying with a clean, cotton towel. The removal of lactic acid, or perspiration, from face and hands opens pores and enables them to breathe again. Vig-

J. P. Ross Predicts Size of '52 Crop

About this time each year J. P. Ross of Essex, Mo., dons his prognosticator's cap and makes a guess at the size of the cotton crop.

Ross, who is president of the Arkansas-Missouri Ginnery Association, has made these annual predictions since 1938. "To date," he says, "I have never missed the number more than 300,000 bales."

Ross' 1952 prediction, made June 9, puts the final ginning figure at 14,130,000 bales of 500 pounds each. This production, he thinks, will come from 25,600,000 acres averaging 276 pounds of lint per acre.

The Missourian thinks the 14-million-plus figure is the maximum and "wouldn't be surprised if it is much lower," in view of current reports on the condition of the crop.

If You Want to Reach Cotton Gins and Oil Mills . . . Here's Your Book!

WHO ARE THE READERS?

The paid subscribers to *The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press* are cotton gin owners and managers, oil mill executives and superintendents in all cotton and oilseed producing states from California to the Carolinas.

WHERE ARE THEY?

Alabama—597, Arizona—16, Arkansas—505, California—107, Florida—13, Georgia—517, Illinois—66, Indiana—18, Iowa—71, Kansas—8, Kentucky—9, Louisiana—342, Mississippi—693, Missouri—92, New Mexico—43, North Carolina—497, Ohio—21, Oklahoma—311, South Carolina—401, Tennessee—249, Texas—1,852, Misc. States—83, Adv., Comps., Correspondents—558. TOTAL—7,069. This includes 5,654 cotton gins, 352 cottonseed oil mills, 226 soybean oil mills, 86 peanut oil mills, 59 linseed oil mills, and 12 tung oil mills.

EDITORIAL COVERAGE

In addition to coverage of the day-to-day news of the industry such as market trends, production figures, personnel changes, conventions, new construction, etc., this publication has a planned and consistent editorial policy covering such vital subjects as cotton insect and disease control, mechanized cotton production and harvesting, cotton variety improvement, cotton ginning techniques for improved cotton quality, plant and equipment maintenance, research in oilseed production and processing, new processing methods and equipment, legislative matters, etc.

From California to the Carolinas . . . Since 1899

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE
OF: National Cottonseed
Products Association,
National Cotton Gin-
ners' Association and
every state ginnery
association.

THE COTTON GIN AND
OIL MILL PRESS
3116 COMMERCE STREET
DALLAS 1, TEXAS

orous rubbing with a cotton towel stimulates circulation and speeds up the flow of oxygen to muscles and cells, thus restoring energy.

The campaign strikes hard at paper, cotton's chief towel competitor, in offices and industrial plants. Surveys show that only three out of a hundred workers will wash their faces if cloth towels are not provided in washrooms.

Advertisements in the "Go Wash Your Face" series will appear as follows: *Business Week*, June 28, July 27, Aug. 16, Sept. 27, Oct. 4, Nov. 15; *Newsweek*, June 30, Aug. 4, Sept. 8, Oct. 27; *Time*, July 21, Sept. 1, Nov. 3; and *U.S. News and World Report*, July 11, Sept. 19, and Oct. 3.

Other insertions are scheduled monthly, July through December, in *Factory Management*, *Linen Supply News*, *Mill and Factory*, *Office Management and Equipment*, and *Purchasing*.

A merchandising brochure, encouraging strong local tie-in with the national advertising, will be distributed to individual linen supply companies. The folder contains ad reprints, newspaper mats, publicity releases, spot radio announcements, blotters, and envelop stuffers—all stressing the "wash your face" theme.

Of the 1,000 linen supply companies in the U.S., 99 percent handle office towels along with napkins, tablecloths, sheets, work clothes, or similar items. Ten percent of the firms specialize in towels alone for approximately three percent of the total annual sales volume. The production of the items furnished by the linen supply industry annually consumes more than 110,000 bales of cotton.

• In 1951, Arizona again led all states in cotton yields with an average of 719 pounds of short staple lint per acre. California was second with 640 pounds of lint per acre and New Mexico third with 414 pounds of cotton.

• Per capita consumption of poultry products is at an all-time high in the U.S.: eggs, 406, poultry, 30 pounds, and turkey 5.5 pounds.

At Houston, June 19-21

Outlook for Cotton Facing Changes

■ CONGRESS talks stress production efficiency, research, and need for promotional efforts.

HOUSTON, JUNE 20

The changing outlook for cotton calls for increasing production efficiency, improved fiber quality, greater research and intensified promotional efforts, speakers emphasized in addresses Thursday and Friday at the thirteenth annual American Cotton Congress at the Rice Hotel here.

Final session of the meeting, Saturday, June 21, will be held at the Ramsey Unit of the State Prison Farm System in Brazoria County where field demonstrations and panel discussions will give Congress visitors practical information on modern methods of cotton production, insect control and harvesting.

Responding to the welcome address by Houston Chamber of Commerce President Sydnor Oden, Ben H. Wooten, president of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce and First National Bank, told the group:

"We must constantly be alert and ever aggressive in searching for new uses and markets, and that is the major purpose of this great organization."

Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, general chairman of the Congress and chairman of the sponsoring organization, the State-Wide Cotton Committee of Texas, brought out some of the reasons for the changing world cotton picture in his keynote address, "Cotton and World Commerce."

Jackson reviewed cotton developments from 1929 through 1949, and the current high level of exports of American fiber. Warning that there must be trading on both sides for our foreign trade to continue, he pointed out that all of the excellent work that many agencies have done to strengthen cotton's domestic position will be of little avail unless customers abroad have dollars with which to buy cotton.

Speakers Thursday afternoon brought the latest Washington views on cotton, representing both the present administration and Republican agricultural leadership. Republican Congressman Clifford R. Hope of Kansas, ranking minority member of the House committee on agriculture, was a featured speaker at this session.

Next Issue to Have More on Congress

This report covers activities Thursday and Friday, June 19-20, at the American Cotton Congress in Houston.

The next (July 7) issue of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press will carry pictures and story featuring Saturday's field day at the Ramsey Prison Farm, the final event of the meeting.

The increasing educational efforts of federal and state agencies in cotton's behalf were outlined by L. I. Jones, Extension coordinator of cotton and grassland programs, Washington. He said cotton received a goodly portion of the approximately fifty-million-dollar annual federal and state Extension and research budgets in 15 cotton states.

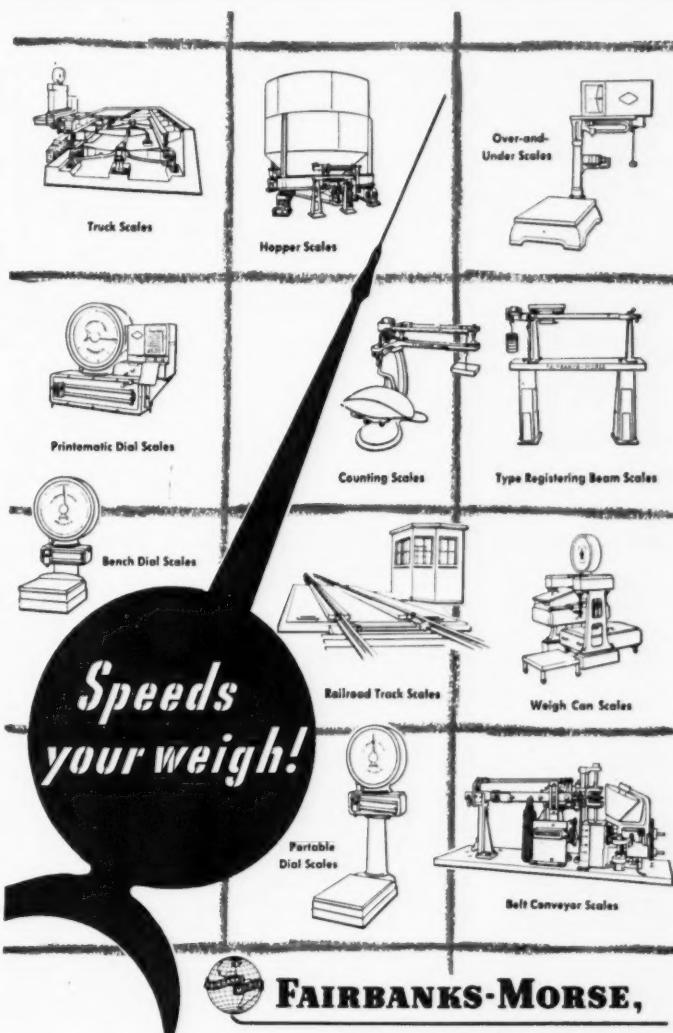
Gus F. Geissler, administrator, Production and Marketing Administration, and president, Commodity Credit Corporation, Washington, made one of the leading speeches of the Congress. Its text begins on page 22 of this issue.

Congress discussions turned Friday morning to cotton fiber quality and ginning subjects. Fiber properties and proc-

essing performances were reviewed by Louis Fiori, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans; and W. G. Regnery, Joanna Cotton Mills, Joanna, S. C., talked on the use and limitations of instrument testing in merchandising of cotton.

Dr. C. R. Sayre, Scott, Miss., was chairman of a panel of authorities discussing cotton ginning and its effect on fiber quality Friday morning. Ginning leaders on the panel included John E. Mitchell, Dallas; Charles A. Bennett, Stoneville, Miss.; F. L. Gerdes, Stoneville; A. M. Pendleton, Dallas; and T. D. Truluck, Union, S. C.

A comprehensive review of the world cotton situation opened the Friday afternoon session, with Lamar Fleming, Jr.,



president, Anderson, Clayton and Co., Houston, as the speaker.

Cotton research in Texas was discussed by Stuart McGregor, associate editor, The Dallas Morning News.

A tour of the Anderson, Clayton and Co. fiber and spinning laboratory, directed by Dr. Earl E. Berkley, was the final event on the business session Friday, followed by complimentary entertainment provided by Houston interests.

Extensive exhibits dealing with widely-varying phases of cotton and cottonseed have been a center of interest during the sessions at the Rice Hotel. Farm implement displays will be seen tomorrow at the Ramsey Farm field day which ends the meeting.

• The nation's grain farmers used 810,000 combines in 1951.

From Our Washington Bureau

(Continued from Page 24)

strongly recommended by the House Agriculture Committee. It had been expected that it would slide through the Senate without difficulty.

The Senate Agriculture Committee, however, put it on the shelf to cool. It was taken up briefly in executive session last week, and was tabled for further study. Committee officials said no hearings on the bill are planned. They cautioned, however, that this did not necessarily mean that no action will be taken. Odds still are in favor of Senate passage.

• **Mexican Labor Agreement**—The new Mexican farm labor agreement to become effective on July 1 contains 33 changes from the old agreement, but officials

here regard none of them as being of major importance to the overall operation of the program.

The U.S. delegation, after considerable argument, succeeded in knocking out a Mexican proposal which would have permitted unilateral action disputes arising out of employment of Mexican nationals under the program. The new procedure provides for a series of hearings and appeals.

Likewise, the agreement provides that each employer may, if agreeable to the workers, retain 10 percent of the workers for six months beyond the one-year contract period. Also, employers must pay workers for the first 48 hours a subsistence of \$2 per day, if earnings are less than that. Employers are not to be liable for return fare of workers who skip.

Wage provisions in the agreement are somewhat indefinite in a number of respects. The U.S. agreed to a minimum of 50 cents an hour. The agreement also says that U.S. employers shall pay "a wage sufficient to provide workers with normal living needs," as determined by the Secretary of Labor.

Mexico has insisted that a minimum of \$2.50 per cwt. for cotton picking be written into the contract. The negotiators were unable to settle that one, so it was passed on to higher diplomatic levels to work out. The U.S. has instructed Ambassador O'Dwyer in Mexico City to make a formal "protest" against the \$2.50 minimum.

• **The '53 Cotton Crop**—Formal announcement will not be made for some time, but top USDA officials say privately that there "isn't a chance in the world" that production controls will be placed on the 1953 cotton crop.

The semi-official statement is being made in reply to reports current recently that acreage allotments and possibly other controls might become effective in the event of a big crop this year. Officials say, however, that if the 1952 crop tops 16 million bales that goals for next year will be cut by at least two million acres.

Carryover stocks of U.S. cotton on Aug. 1 now are expected to be approximately 2.4 million bales. Officials say adequate "working stocks" should be between 4.5 and 5 million bales. They think that figure might be reached in 1954, but not earlier.

Department officials are not talking for publication about cotton prices for this fall, only because the law prohibits official forecasting on cotton prices. Privately they were wondering "what is keeping the price of cotton up?" They think that a drop of several cents is certain if the crop turns out to be as high as 16 million bales.

Total disappearance of U.S. cotton this season now is officially estimated at just over 15 million bales, including 5.8 million bales export. Domestic consumption at 9.3 million bales will be more than a million bales under last season.

Cotton officials expect domestic consumption to hold up well, and perhaps increase somewhat, over the next season. However, they see indications of an appreciable decline in exports for the year ahead. Some here think the drop will be at least a million bales from this year.

• It is estimated that there are 30 million persons in the U.S. who are 10 percent overweight and 15 million who are 20 percent overweight.

belton superior bagging

so tough it stands the roughest handling!

2 lb. weight—21 lbs. TARE
Open weave Jute Bagging
Pretested for uniform strength
Makes cleaner, stronger bales
"Built to Stand the Pressure"

BELTON BAGGING CO.
Belton, South Carolina

Right for every Job

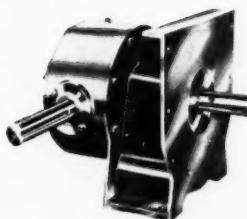
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MILL



SCREW CONVEYORS
AND ACCESSORIES

YOU CAN TRUST THIS EMBLEM

Serving
the Cotton Oil Mill
Industry for
25 Years



ROLLER BEARING COUNTER-SHAFT BOX END

Repair parts are interchangeable with drive head on screw elevator.

Whether it be for your seed house, cleaning room, lint room or cake and meal room—Fort Worth has the right equipment to solve your problems . . . a full line of pneumatic cooling systems, seed unloaders, linter saws and lint cleaner units.

Fort Worth is your headquarters for power transmission equipment, exhaust fans, pressure feeders, drag flight conveyors, screw elevators, multiple v-drives and roller chain sprockets.



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KANSAS CITY
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DALLAS
CHICAGO
MEMPHIS
HOUSTON
LOS ANGELES

Named at Biloxi

O. D. Easley to Head Tri-States in '52

■ HUNEYCUTT is new vice-president; Roberts and Gordon are reelected. Memphis selected as site for 1953 convention. Dates are June 3-4-5.

At its annual convention held at Biloxi, Miss., June 3-4-5, the Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association named O. D. Easley president for 1952-53. He is superintendent at The Southern Cotton Oil Company, Memphis.

New vice-president is Ralph Huneycutt, of Planters Cotton Oil Company, Pine Bluff, Ark. L. E. Roberts, DeSoto Oil Company, Memphis, was reelected



O. D. EASLEY
Heads Tri-States Association

secretary-treasurer and Jane Inez Gordon, Woodson-Tenent Laboratories, Memphis, corresponding secretary.

It was announced at the convention that the 1953 meeting will be held June 3-4-5 at the Peabody Hotel, Memphis. C. C. Castillow, of The Southern Cotton Oil Company, Greenville, Miss., will be 1953 convention chairman.

Three regional meetings of the Association will be held during the coming 12 months. The first is to be in Memphis in December, with E. R. Lyle, Dyersburg Cotton Oil Company, Dyersburg, Tenn., as chairman; the second in Little Rock in February, with Roy Castillow, The Southern Cotton Oil Company, Little Rock, as chairman; and the third in Greenwood, Miss. in April, with A. H. Harris, Planters Oil Mill, Greenwood, as chairman.

Around 400 were present for the Biloxi convention, the twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Association. N. L. Pugh, The Southern Cotton Oil Company, Newport, Ark., was program chairman. Mrs. J. F. Tipps, Memphis, was in charge of arrangements for the ladies.

Among the subjects discussed during the business sessions were cleaning and

processing soybeans; cleaning cottonseed and reducing dirt and ammonia loss; the products of the filtration-extraction process; comparison of hydraulic, screw press and solvent extraction methods; lint room operation; and factors to consider before converting to solvent extraction.

Cotton in Production Program

(Continued from Page 22)

somewhat below the earlier estimates of 6 million bales.

Domestic consumption and exports together will probably be a little under 15 million bales. This would leave a carry-over next Aug. 1 of a little more than we had last year—possibly around the 2½ million bale level. This would still be an uncomfortably small working stock. At the present rate of disappearance, it would be the equivalent of little more than a two months' supply.

There is danger in a carry-over this low, particularly if the qualities are not in good balance with the requirements of domestic mills and foreign customers. It puts very heavy dependence on the ability of farmers to produce total requirements for the coming year. Past history will show that this has not always been done, especially in times of national emergency.

That's why the 1952 production goals call for 16 million bales of cotton. We need the cotton to take care of demand for the next marketing year, which will have to come almost entirely from this year's production, and at the same time make it possible to increase the very low carry-over to a somewhat more comfortable level. Just how much the carry-over figure for Aug. 1, 1953, may be increased will of course depend upon both this year's crop and the disappearance during the 1952-53 season.

In this connection, it is interesting to note some estimates in a special report issued last month by the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. This report, which was a study of reserve levels for storable farm products, suggested that a carry-over of 4½ to 5 million bales of cotton would be necessary to maintain working stocks and provide a cushion against all but the worst of adverse crop-weather contingencies.

Congress itself has given a reserve yardsick in the controlling legislation. This provides for marketing quotas and acreage allotments when the cotton supply reaches about a third more than the next season's estimated disappearance. On the basis of cotton disappearance during the present season, this legislative reserve guide would be in the neighborhood of 4 or 5 million bales.

There are differences of opinion as to just what would be the most desirable average carryover, and as to the effect of reserves on the price structure. I would like to point out, however, that in our efforts to maintain both fair prices and adequate reserves our plans and programs must be adjustable enough to meet changing conditions. You all remember that we were somewhat concerned in 1950 about a 7 million bale carryover, and yet the wheel turned so fast that we were forced to use cotton export allocations within a few months. Maybe we need to adjust our thinking about reserves. They have been below a practical level for a couple of years, and we should not be worried about getting them up to a more realistic total.

I mention this because there has been some thought that we might get more cotton in the 1952 crop than was needed. As you know, we make no estimates this early in the season about the current cotton crop. We'll know more about it in July. But I would like to discuss one or two points in this connection.

We had a good cotton crop last year—not up to the 1951 goal, but still a crop of more than 15 million bales. There was some fear that this crop might result in very low prices. Various steps were taken to meet the situation, and I think you will agree that the results were good.

In the first place, the Department of Agriculture moved to widen the market outlet, especially during the harvest season. Export allocations were relaxed and then removed entirely. The Export-Import Bank reestablished a cotton export revolving fund. The Economic Cooperation Administration (now Mutual Security) expedited the issuance of procurement authorizations. The Department of Defense stepped up the negotiation of procurement contracts for cotton textiles.

The Department, along with members of Congress and farm and industry groups, also started a campaign to help farmers spread out and stabilize the marketing of the crop. This campaign stressed two facts: with the Government price support program available to all, no farmer needed to sell his cotton below the loan level; taking advantage of the loan program, farmers could avoid a market glut at harvest time, stretching out their marketing over several months. Producers generally followed this advice. Many put their cotton under the loan; others, with the assurance that the loan was available, used private financing to hold their crop until prices strengthened. It was one of the most orderly marketing years of record.

The result was that cotton prices for the season to date have been at a very good average. From the low point of 34.10 cents a pound on the ten spot markets in early September, prices advanced to a high of more than 43 cents two months later. Since then, they have been running pretty close to the 40 cent level.

Average prices received by farmers each month never dropped below parity, and they have ranged well above parity during the months since the September low. The farm price of cotton was 120 percent of parity in November; 118 percent in December. The last Cotton Situation report, issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics earlier this month, showed that the price received by farmers for the entire August through April period (9 months of the marketing season) averaged 37.9 cents per pound—12 percent above the Aug. 1, 1951, parity price.

The same "stabilized marketing" steps will be available again this year. If production should run a little higher than anticipated, or if disappearance should fall off a little, producers have the means at hand to protect their crop values. The price support loan level is 30.91 cents a pound for Middling 7/8 inch cotton, or higher if the Aug. 1 parity level is above January. This is the "floor" level, below which producers need not sell their cotton under any circumstances. But even more important, they can use the availability of the loan program to spread out and stabilize their marketing, just as they did last

year. Even at the lowest point in September last year, average prices received by farmers were still more than 2 cents above the support level.

It is true that some factors which contributed to the marked success of the stabilized marketing program last fall may be changed this year, but the basic principle is the same. Any change in the effectiveness of the program would be one of degree. Individual decisions are of course up to farmers themselves, but the Department of Agriculture is urging them to be prepared to protect their interests again if necessary, by taking full advantage of the loan program.

The cotton price support programs have been very sound and effective through the years since they were first started in 1933. The cotton loan program has resulted in no net loss at all. In fact, the books of the Commodity Credit Corporation show a gain of more than 200 million dollars in handling cotton price support operations during these 19 years, not including the considerable gains to producers through the liquidation of pooled cotton.

You may be interested in a report on the present CCC holdings of old crop cotton. The Corporation has 347 bales of 1948-crop upland cotton, taken over to close out the pool for that year; 1,943 bales of 1949-crop pooled cotton; and 234 bales of 1950-crop pooled cotton—or total of only about 2,500 bales from these three crops. In addition, about 435,000 bales of the 1951 crop were still held by the Corporation at the end of May as security for loans. The rest of the more than 1,100,000 bales put under loan from the 1951 crop had already been redeemed by producers. There are no substantial stocks of old cotton in the CCC inventory.

As you know, several changes have been made to strengthen the cotton price support program this year. It is basically the same program which has been in effect in the past, but its operations have been localized and speeded up. Loan documents will now be held in the local lending agency or the office of the county PMA committee, instead of being sent to Federal Reserve Banks or regional PMA commodity offices. This will save time previously needed to return these documents from distant custodial offices. In all instances, producers are encouraged to obtain their loans through local lending agencies.

The equity transfer agreements will be made available on a sounder basis, and purchase agreements will be available to cotton producers for the first time. As a further step in providing greater localization, the Dallas, San Francisco and New Orleans PMA commodity offices will all participate in handling the 1952 support program, instead of just New Orleans as in the past.

The cottonseed price support program, details of which have been announced, has been developed to make the greatest possible contribution to price stability, tying in with the over-all support program. The operation will be essentially the same as last year, with some minor changes and adjustments in terms and provisions. In the past, cotton producers have not paid enough attention to the value of their cottonseed. The support program has largely corrected that.

Cotton is a very important crop—one of the most important—but it is by no means the only commodity with which we must be concerned in these days of emergency demand.

The economic as well as the military forces of the United States are being mobilized to meet the threat of totalitarian aggression, and agriculture has a vital role in the over-all defense effort. Adequate supplies of both food and fiber are a fundamental need. They are basic in the whole economy. Demands for products from American farms have been running at very high levels, both to meet the needs of a population fully employed at good wages, and also to make it possible for us to continue shipping abroad to help our friends build their own strength.

To meet this over-all need, our farmers and ranchers have been on a full production schedule. The production goals for this year call for a new all-time record of crops and livestock—6 percent

above last year, and almost 50 percent above pre-war levels. And even if we reach these goals, we will not do much more than hold our own with some of the most important commodities.

In spite of the fact that farm production has been running at record or near record levels for several years, we have been losing ground in over-all reserve position. We are feeding and clothing more people here at home, and at a higher per capita level. At the same time, we have been sending more agricultural products abroad.

The feed grain situation is particularly acute. Reserves are falling steadily. Last year, we had about 29 million tons of feed grains in the carryover when 1951 crops came in. It is estimated that this reserve will be down to about 18.5

**IT PAYS
TO DEFOLIATE
WITH**

SHED-A-LEAF

APPLIED AS A SPRAY



Shed-A-Leaf offers you these important benefits through effective cotton defoliation:

1. Earlier cotton maturity.
2. Reduced boll rot.
3. Reduced insect infestation.
4. Easier hand or machine picking.
5. Reduced trash and leaf stain.
6. Earlier cover crop planting.

Wide commercial use by many leading growers show that Shed-A-Leaf will defoliate cotton plants from top to bottom—also that it is very economical to use. Shed-A-Leaf comes in powder form, readily dis-

solved in water and applied by airplane or ground sprayers. Good defoliation can be obtained with Shed-A-Leaf, even when there is no dew on the plants. Time of application is generally 2 to 3 weeks before picking.

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SOLD EVERYWHERE BY QUALITY SEEDSMEN

THE SINKERS CORPORATION
KENNEDY, MISSOURI

million tons this year—less than a two months' supply.

Livestock production of course depends very directly on the available feed supply. Without adequate feed, we could not continue turning out the meat and milk and poultry needed to meet demand. That is why we are putting so much emphasis on corn and grain sorghums and other feed grains in this year's production program. We must reverse the downward trend in feed supplies in order to avoid serious liquidation of our producing herds and flocks.

It looks as though a major farm production job is going to be with us for a long time. The supplies of some commodities will at times be fully adequate for current needs. If the prospects for a near-record wheat crop this year are realized, this will be true for wheat. There will even be times when we will be bothered by "surpluses," at least in terms of effective demand. But I personally believe that the over-all problem for the future will more often be how to produce enough to maintain balanced abundance.

Meeting this year's goals will make it possible for us to catch up with current demand for some major crops. However, in general—and within the adjustments which may be necessary among crops—we will apparently have to keep right on shooting for big production next year and for many years to come.

The most important factor in this long range picture is the steady and rapid increase in our population. It went up by 36 million in the 25 years between 1925 and 1950. There are about 156 million of us now, and the current rate of increase is something like 7,400 a day. Conservative estimates, allowing for some drop in the present rate, are that the United States population will reach 190 million by 1975—just 23 years ahead. I like to measure the job this way: for every four people at the national dinner table now, there will be a fifth by 1975. We must produce the food for that fifth plate, and we must also have the fiber to clothe that extra person.

In facing this long-range production need, the first consideration must be the land itself—the plant from which all agricultural commodities are produced. This mean, soil and water conservation. Our farmers have been doing a lot more conservation work in recent years, with the aid of farm programs, but the specialists tell us that we are still losing soil fertility. This is a serious matter for farmers, but it is just as serious for all the rest of our people. Unless we take the necessary steps to protect and build up our soil resources, the future will be black indeed. We must have constructive, coordinated programs of assistance for farmers and ranchers—education and demonstration based on the results of research, and the special aids which are needed to get the job done in time.

It is equally important that our farmers have the assurance of fair prices and adequate income, so that they can continue to produce what the country needs now, and at the same time protect our land resources for the future. And I would like to point out the fact that farmers have not been riding any gravy train.

Farmers' gross income set a new high last year, and that has caused some misunderstanding. The fact that farm costs also were at record levels is sometimes overlooked.

Realized net income of farm operators

Confused? Not US—but Still . . .

How Did They Get Those Names?

The May 1952 Toxaphene News Digest, published by Hercules Powder Company, printed this mirth-provoking piece by J. W. Dolson, industrial advertising manager for Hercules. We're passing it along, not to give you broader knowledge of insects, but because we feel it will evoke a few chuckles.—ED.

WE HAVE BEEN asked to discourse more fully on some of the insect pests against which toxaphene has been making such commendable progress. Some of these insect pests are identified by the crop or animal they attack. The boll weevil, of course, attacks cotton bolls. We have an alfalfa weevil, a clover weevil, a strawberry root weevil, and so on. (There is an onion thrip, and it attacks cotton, but don't let that distract you.) In this class, too, are the corn borer, sheep tick, cotton aphid, lamb chop, and carrot shredder.

Often the scientists have been too specific when naming insects. Almost anyone could dub something a slender pigeon louse as opposed to a small pigeon louse, or even a fat pigeon louse. The problem is whether it is the pigeon that is slender, small or fat, or is it the louse? Likewise, what is a flea beetle? A flea, or a beetle?

Who's Confused?

There is also a confused carpet beetle, but he is not at all bewildered. "Confused" means joined together, in this bug language. Among human beings, when someone is confused, persons say he has gone all to pieces. Here is one simplified way of distinguishing between humans and carpet beetles.

Here is another instance where the human and insect terminologies collide. Entomologists speak of a differential grasshopper. This, presumably, is one which does his traveling by automobile. It is probably related to the transmission grasshopper, and the sealed-beam grasshopper.

The bug men sometimes jump to wrong conclusions. The solitary oak leaf miner is frequently found with others of his class. He isn't solitary and he isn't a miner either, for that matter. The rapid plant bug is not much quicker than any other bug. The tarnished plant bug has not lost its virtue, nor does it lay eggs in old silver. We have run across the red spider mite, but so far nobody has found the more bashful species, known as the red spider mite not.

What's in a Name

The fleahopper is not a pest that hops over fleas, but a grasshopper is one that hops over grass, isn't it? The plum curculio is not always found on plums, and the pear psylla is not on pears. Seems psylla but that's the way it is. Some of this illogical terminology is undoubtedly due to the fact that you don't have to be a scientist to discover a new species of insect. Take thrips, for instance. Scientists found the onion thrip, pear thrip, etc., but it was a railroad man who found the round thrip, first class.

There is a character called Say stink bug. Well, say it. Then the Say blister beetle. Say it too. These are the finds of an entomologist named Say, Say Say.

Some insects, when christened, were in varying emotional or physical states (remember the confused carpet beetle?). There is also a depressed flour beetle, a devastating grasshopper, a bald-faced hornet, a drug store beetle (not cowboy), and something from Broadway called a twice-stabbed lady beetle. You can easily see the shape some of these poor insects were found in.

There are many more wonders of the insect world, and of its fascinating language, but this type of education is best taken in small doses.

in 1951 was 14.9 billion dollars. This was two billion dollars less than the postwar high in 1947. In terms of purchasing power, farmers' net income last year was lower than in any year from 1942 through 1948.

On the other hand, total non-farm income in 1951 set a new record, 37 percent above the 1947 level.

There is a warning in this situation. Agriculture is generally in good shape, but we cannot take it for granted that favorable conditions will continue automatically. The farmer must have a stable income if he is to insure a continuance of adequate supplies at reasonable prices. Price support, crop insurance, and other

sound programs are an essential protection for agriculture. By strengthening agriculture, they strengthen the entire economy.

In closing, I want to say again that I am very glad to be with you here in Houston today. The Department of Agriculture always wants to work closely with all segments of the cotton industry, and meetings of this kind give us a chance to exchange ideas and get better acquainted.

There are a lot of problems ahead, and changing conditions will require adjustments and adaptations of our operations as we go along. Working together, we can get the necessary jobs done.

Aldrin, Toxaphene Control Rootworms on Peanuts

Insecticide dusts containing aldrin or toxaphene are now being recommended by USDA entomologists for the control of southern corn rootworms on peanuts. Tests with these chemicals during the past two years by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, in cooperation with the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, show that single applications provide effective control of even heavy infestations of this destructive pest. On treated soils, field-cured peanut quality was better, and yields were as much as 40 percent higher. Cash income per acre from the treated fields was boosted about \$100.

No "off-flavor" has been detected in peanuts or peanut butter made from crops grown in soils treated with aldrin or toxaphene and no significant amounts of chemical residues were found in shelled peanuts, when recommended dosages of these insecticides were used.

For best results, the entomologists recommended that either of these insecticides be applied just before the first cultivation. They suggest that free-flowing 5 percent aldrin dust be applied at the rate of 40 pounds per acre with a crop duster, or with equipment used for applying fertilizer. Greater amounts of free-flowing toxaphene dust are required—250 pounds of 10 percent toxaphene or 125 pounds of 20 percent toxaphene. Such large applications can be made with a fertilizer distributor.

Peanut growers are advised to dust when there is little or no wind, and preferably when the ground is damp. If a duster is used, nozzles should be set close to the ground under a piece of trailing canvas attached to prevent the dust from drifting.

These rootworms are found east of the Rocky Mountains, and attack the roots and foliage of many field crops. They have been particularly destructive to peanuts growing on heavy, poorly drained soils. The rootworms are about one half inch long and white with a brown head and a spot of brown on the tail. They bore into the pods and feed on the peanuts. They prefer young pods, but will attack those more mature.

The adult southern corn rootworm is a black-headed, yellowish-green beetle about one-quarter inch long. It is sometimes called the spotted cucumber beetle. These beetles feed on foliage and blossoms of many crops, including corn, cucumbers, beans, and soybeans. The females lay their eggs in the soil in the spring. A few weeks later the larvae hatch out and begin to feed. In the South, there are normally three generations of this rootworm each year.

Complete control recommendations are available to peanut growers in EC-23, "Control of the Southern Corn Rootworm on Peanuts," which may be obtained by writing to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

• We now have 16 percent fewer cows in this country than seven years ago—and a lot more people. Increase in milk production per cow helps offset the decline in cow numbers. Nevertheless, the economists figure production of milk per person in the U.S. will be the lowest on record in 1952.

Council Completes Study Of Piece Goods Trade

The 20,000,000 U.S. women who do their own sewing used more than 686 million square yards of piece goods last year, and nearly 60 percent of the yardage was cotton.

These findings are contained in a report of the retail piece goods trade prepared by the market-research department of the National Cotton Council. The report is the first authoritative study to be published on the size and importance of this market, the Council says.

Cotton has gained steadily in the modern-day revival of home sewing which first came into its own back in the mid-nineteenth century when the home sewing machine was introduced and commercially packaged patterns made their appearance. Cotton retail piece goods accounted for approximately 35 percent of the total dollar value in 1949, 41 percent in 1950. Last year, the survey finds, it rose to 43 percent or approximately \$210,000,000 of the total piece goods volume. On a yardage basis, cotton holds an even larger proportionate share. Last year cotton accounted for 397 million square yards of piece goods production or nearly 60 percent. Overall, a minimum of 240,000 bales of cotton went into this market.

Burroughs Leadership Cited in New Mexico

Much of the growth of the peanut industry around Portales, N. M., is credited to the efforts of John Burroughs, president, Portales Valley Mills, in a recent article in *The New Mexico Stockman*.

The article estimates that production and processing operations of the peanut industry in the Portales Valley this year will exceed the four-million-dollar volume of 1951. Peanuts are being grown on more than 7,000 acres of irrigated land in the area.

Burroughs, who is widely known in the oil mill industry, is described as the Valley's largest peanut grower, as well as operator of the processing plant. The mill produces a variety of products, including roasted and shelled nuts, peanut butter, oil, meal and others.

Insect Reporting Service Started in New Mexico

An insect pest reporting service has been recently established in New Mexico by the U.S. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, according to Mike Swoboda, extension entomologist at New Mexico A. & M. College.

Forty states are already participating in the service, which is designed to inform farmers, ranchers, and representatives of agricultural industries about insect infestations and possible outbreaks, Swoboda says. County extension agents report local conditions to the state entomologist, who analyzes the information and forwards it to Washington, D. C., for use in a nation-wide report.

"Insect outbreaks that are promptly discovered and reported may often be controlled before damage becomes widespread," the extension entomologist explains. In the same way, newly-introduced insects that are noted and reported

before they become well established usually can be localized and, in many cases, wiped out entirely.

"Farmers can play their part in this important program by promptly reporting insect conditions to their county agents."

Swoboda also points out that in case of war, the insect pest reporting service would prove valuable in protection against germ warfare, as many plant and animal diseases are spread only by insects.

Maid of Cotton Leaves for South American Tour

Maid of Cotton Pat Mullarkey left Dallas on June 21 for a three-week visit to Latin America, via Braniff International Airways, the National Cotton Council announced.

This will be the last phase of the tour which has taken her to 30 U.S. cities, France and Canada as the U.S. cotton industry's good will and fashion ambassador.

Miss Mullarkey, 21-year-old blonde who lives in Dallas, will be the second Maid of Cotton to pay an official visit south of the border. She will fly to Brazil, Peru and Panama.

Maid Pat will take the 55-piece all-cotton wardrobe created for her by outstanding designers of the U.S., France and Canada. The wardrobe contains cottons for all occasions and seasons and includes cotton lingerie, shoes, bags, gloves, hats and luggage.

Since 1952 fall fashions just off the designers' tables have been added to the Maid's collection for the South American trip. These new ensembles will be shown in Brazil and Peru, where fall and winter seasons are now beginning.

Miss Mullarkey's Latin American trip is sponsored jointly by the National Cotton Council and Braniff International Airways.

Texas District Ginnings Meetings Being Held

District meetings of the Texas Cotton Ginnings' Association are now being held, with the following scheduled for July and August: Waco, 10 a.m. Wednesday, July 16, Stanton Brown's Lodge; Abilene, 10 a.m. Wednesday, July 23, Windsor Hotel; Hillsboro, 6:30 p.m. Monday, Aug. 11, Hillsboro Country Club; El Paso, 10 a.m. Monday, Aug. 18, Hilton Hotel; and Lubbock, 10 a.m. Saturday, Aug. 30, Lubbock Hotel.

North Carolina State Names

Dr. J. W. Fitts to Post

Appointment of Dr. J. W. Fitts, formerly on the faculty at Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, as director of the Soil Testing Division of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture and professor of agronomy at North Carolina State College has been announced jointly by North Carolina Agriculture Commissioner L. Y. Ballentine and Dr. J. H. Hilton, dean of agriculture at the college.

Dr. Fitts succeeds Dr. Werner L. Nelson, who recently resigned as head of the Soil Testing Division to devote his full attention to teaching and research responsibilities at the college.

OUR MARINES' LIFELINE to the sea was in danger. A Communist force of 4,000 men had seized the key hill overlooking Hagaru-ri in the desperate Chosin Reservoir fighting. The hill had to be taken. But there were no combat forces available to make the fight.



Lieutenant Colonel Myers, then a major, rallied together clerks, cooks, and other service personnel, and led a makeshift unit of 250 men in an assault up the snow-covered 600-foot hill. Lacking combat officers and non-coms, Colonel Myers ranged the entire attacking front, leading his outnumbered forces upward in the face of murderous fire concentrated on him. After 14 hours of bitter struggle, the enemy was routed, the hill captured, and the route to the sea secured. Colonel Myers says:

"When a handful of men can help turn the tide of history, just think of the invincible strength of 150 million people working toward a common goal — a secure America! That's what you, and millions of people like you, are accomplishing with your successful 50-billion-dollar investment in United States Defense Bonds.

"Peace doesn't just happen—it requires work. Our troops in Korea are doing their part of the job. You're doing yours when you buy United States Defense Bonds. Together, we can hammer out the peace we're all working for."

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Now E Bonds earn more! 1) All Series E Bonds bought after May 1, 1952 average 3% interest, compounded semiannually! Interest now starts after 6 months and is higher in the early years. 2) All maturing E Bonds automatically go on earning *after maturity*—and at the new higher interest! Today, start investing in better-paying Series E Bonds through the Payroll Savings Plan where you work or the Bond-A-Month Plan where you bank!

Peace is for the strong! For peace and prosperity save with U.S. Defense Bonds!



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At the Community Level

Vo-Ag Teachers Take Active Part in Insect Control



AT SEVERAL POINTS in Texas vocational agriculture teachers are taking an active part in community insect control programs. Other vo-ag teachers who took a three-day short course in insect control at Texas A. & M. this week will soon be doing the same thing in their own communities.

Picture at the top was made on the farm of Lewis Barnes, near Grandview. Barnes is at far right. With him, left to right, are S. E. McDuff, Grandview ginner; Jack Hair, editor of the Grandview "Tribune"; and John Lloyd, instructor in veterans education. Not shown, but active in the community's insect control program, is R. W. Cooper, vo-ag teacher at Grandview.

In bottom picture, left to right, examining young cotton in an onion field near Ferris, are M. S. Hammack, vo-ag teacher at Ferris; L. Moyers, Ferris banker; and Randall H. Ground, instructor in veterans education at Ferris.

Vocational agriculture teachers are also active in cotton insect control programs at Wolfe City and Hearne, and other teachers will be participating over the state before this issue is off the press. Cooperating with the vo-ag teachers are ginners, crushers, compressmen, bankers, other local business men, the press and radio, and other community leaders.

• About six and a half million families, both rural and urban, received educational help from the Cooperative Extension Service of the nation's land-grant colleges and USDA last year.

• During most of 1951, expenditures for food by consumers was steady at about \$375 per capita. This was about 26 percent of their disposable income.

Smith-Doxey Application Should Be Filed Now

Applications for services available to organized Smith-Doxey groups, including cotton classing and free market news service, should be made as soon as possible, according to John L. McCollum, Dallas, Southwest cotton branch manager, USDA Production and Marketing Administration.

July 1 has been set as the goal for getting in applications from all Texas counties located entirely or chiefly east of the one hundredth meridian, and July 15 for counties west of this meridian. Final deadlines are Aug. 1 for the eastern counties, and Aug. 15 for western.

Almost 109,000 Texas farmers participated in the program last year and had 2,543,244 bales classed for grade and staple.

Membership in an organized Smith-Doxey group is necessary to participate. Applications may be obtained from the agency's fieldmen or county agents, and completed blanks may be mailed to cotton classing offices in Abilene, Austin, Corpus Christi, Dallas, Galveston, Houston, Lubbock, or the Dallas branch office.

Woodson-Tenant's Decatur Lab Moved to Chicago

Woodson-Tenant Laboratories, Decatur, Ill., has been moved to 9 So. Clinton Street Building, Chicago, E. H. Tenant of the firm's home office in Memphis has announced. W. G. Wadlington, who was manager of the Decatur laboratory, has been transferred to Chicago as manager.

"We feel that Chicago is ideally situated to serve the Soybean Belt," Tenant said. "We are also official chemists for the Chicago Board of Trade and feel that a laboratory in Chicago will be more convenient for processors who use the Board."

The Chicago laboratory will specialize in the analyses of soybean oils, meals, tallow, greases, etc.

Woodson-Tenant also operate laboratories in Memphis; Des Moines; Little Rock; Cairo, Ill.; Blytheville, Ark.; and Clarksdale, Miss.

Ramsey Is Flexible Steel Lacing Sales Manager

John P. Ramsey succeeds Hugh L. Coats as sales manager of Flexible Steel Lacing Co., Chicago, manufacturer of conveyor and transmission belt fasteners. Coats' many friends in the U.S. and Canada, whom he has contacted during his 38 years as sales manager, will be interested in knowing that he is continuing his work as secretary and director of the company.

Ramsey, well grounded in sales and sales management, has been gradually assuming the responsibilities of his new office during the past four years. For several years before that he represented Flexible Steel Lacing Co. in the New York and New England area. Prior to that, and following his graduation from Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa, John had eight years of sales work with the Lannom Manufacturing Co.

Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey and their two lovely daughters, Linda and Mary Pat, and two sturdy sons, Michael and Timmie, reside in Elmhurst, Ill.

4 GOOD REASONS FOR USING



TAKES ROUGH HANDLING

Stands up well under rough handling...protects cotton both in storage and during shipment.



LOOKS GOOD LONGER

Open weave admits sunlight and air...keeps cotton dry and in good condition. Looks better after cutting sample holes.



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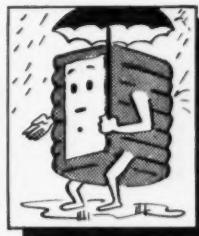
EXTRA STRENGTH

Carolina Jute Bagging is extra strong...tested for uniformity. Full yardage and full weight is guaranteed.



MAXIMUM PROTECTION

Cotton is subject to less weather damage than that covered with closely woven cloth.



Carolina BAGGING COMPANY

HENDERSON, N. CAROLINA

MANUFACTURERS OF BAGGING AND TIES

FOR SALE—5-80 Lummus air blast gin, with all equipment. Write Box "E," Goliad, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-80 saw model 30 Continental gin stands which are in good condition, just having been completely reworked. Priced for quick sale.—John C. Webb and Sons, Demopolis, Ala.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED TO BUY—All or any part delinting equipment for planting seed. Capacity approximately 20 tons per day. Also treating equipment, must be good and bargain.—Write Box "HG," c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P.O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

Personnel Ads

WANTED—Reliable ginner who does not drink and a young man for ginner's helper. Start to work right away, living quarters available. Write Box "RW," c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P.O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

EXPERIENCED gin manager and cotton buyer desires position preferably in West Texas. 25 years experience in central, south and west Texas. Available now. Write Box "CP," c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P.O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

WANTED—Reliable ginner, preferably familiar with Murray gins and diesel engine. Call collect 2935—H. W. Hillman, 218 S. Menee, Edna, Texas.

WANTED—Man capable of operating and repairing Murray 4-80 ginning plant, G-M diesel power. Invite correspondence with experienced, sober man. Plant in southeast Missouri town, living quarters available. Address Box "UR," c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P.O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

WANTED—Gin operator for Hardwicke-Etter electric plant, modernly equipped, located Tiptonville, Tenn., must be capable and thoroughly reliable.—R. R. Tipton, Tiptonville, Tenn.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—One G. E. motor, 50 h.p., 220 volt, 514 r.p.m. One 18 x 40 Murray Corliss steam engine, 75 feet three ply 18 inch leather belt, used only eight months.—Weimar Oil Mill, Weimar, Texas.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—One LRO Waukesha engine direct connected to G-E 260 kva, 300 amps, 480 volts generator. One LRO Waukesha direct connected to EM 250 kva, 283amps, 480 volt generator, both units complete with exciter and panel boards. Also one Westinghouse 200 kva, 242 amps, 440 volts generator, V-belt drive with exciter and panel. South Texas Cotton Oil Co., Robstown, Texas.

FOR SALE—1 rebuilt 8 x 9 6-cylinder Minneapolis-Moline engine with starting equipment, natural gas or butane.—Fort Worth Machinery Co., 913 E. Berry St., Fort Worth, Texas.

START Venetian Blind Laundry. Profitable lifetime business. Part or full time occupation. New machine. Free booklet.—L. M. Co., 101 S. 44th St., Philadelphia 4, Pa.

FOR SALE—225 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse diesel model 32-E14 with air tanks, air pump, motor and 50 kva alternator purchased new 1945. Price \$8,900.00.—Dabney Crump, P. O. Box 722, Memphis, Tenn.

FOR SALE—G. M. power unit A model 6045, 135 h.p., 270 volt 160 kw generator 220V 3-phase. Price \$3,000.00.—Crump & Rodgers, P. O. Box 722, Memphis, Tenn.

FOR THE LARGEST STOCK of good, clean used gas and diesel engines in Texas, always see Stewart & Stevenson Service FIRST. Contact your nearest branch.

FOR SALE—1 rebuilt model 1210-12A Moline engine 220 h.p., 2 rebuilt 8 x 9 4-cylinder Moline engines 150 h.p. 1 rebuilt 35 h.p. Moline engine. New Moline engines in stock for immediate delivery. Call us for parts and service day or night.—Fort Worth Machinery Co., 913 East Berry, Fort Worth, Texas.

ALL STEEL BUILDINGS—Any size, any shape, for any desired use—warehouses, cotton seed houses, gin buildings, etc. Newest design, complete prefabricated and ready for immediate shipment anywhere in the U.S.—Marvin R. Mitchell, Steel Bldg. Co., 1220 Rock Island, Dallas, Texas. Phone Randolph 5615.

FOR SALE—D13000 Caterpillar, run 4070 hours. \$1,800.—Miles Gin Co., Miles, Texas.

FOR SALE—2-6 cylinder Worthington diesel 125 h.p. engines, 1-40 h.p. LePoi natural gas or butane engine with radiator for dryer fan, 1-120 h.p. FBM full diesel engine complete, 1-150 h.p. Climax natural gas or butane engine. New Climax engines for sale or trade.—Bill Smith, Fulwiler Bldg., Phone 4-9626 or 4-7847, Abilene, Texas.

FOR SALE—1 66 x 16 Brownell 100 h.p. boiler, full flush front, with steel hangers, with 150 lbs. working pressure. 1 fuel pump, 2 boiler feed pumps, 1 24-inch Brownell open pan heater. 1 set grate bars. This boiler is as good as new, was installed in 1948, and ginned 3,800 bales. Will sell reasonable all or any part.—Will Davis, Rt. 1, Buckholts, Texas.

FOR SALE—One 40 h.p. 220 electric motor, 1760 r.p.m. with starter. Also armotor windmill with 40' foot tower.—Thrall Cooperative Gin Co., Thrall, Texas.

FOR SALE—L.R.O. Waukesha engine, factory rebuilt last year. Write or call City Ave. Coop Gin or Lubbock Electric Company, Lubbock, Texas.

FOR SALE—80 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse type Y oil engine, with 14" x 60" main drive pulley, air pump, two air tanks, three h.p. engine, water and fuel pumps, and 300 gal. underground fuel tank. Price \$1,000.00.—K. Thompson, Prentiss, Miss.

FOR SALE—5,000 patterns sugar bag cloth cotton bale covers. Priced to sell.—Sterling Bag & Burlap Co., 41 Carolina St., Buffalo, N. Y.

ELECTRIC MOTORS—One 100 HP G.E., 440 volt. One 100 HP Fairbanks-Morse 2200 volt, 900 RPM. One 75 HP, 440 volt, 900 RPM Fairbanks-Morse. One 60 HP Allis-Chalmers, 2300 volt, 900 RPM. Slip-ring. One 10 HP, 220 volt, 1200 RPM Westinghouse. One 1/2 HP G.E. 220 volt, 1200 RPM motors with starting equipment. One 50 HP G.E., 220 volt, 1200 RPM, with base, less starter.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

Oil Chemists Release Plans For Fourth Short Course

In just more than two weeks the fourth short course to be sponsored by the American Oil Chemists' Society will open at Rutgers University, State University of New Jersey, in New Brunswick for the week of July 6-11 under the chairmanship of Foster Dee Snell of Foster D. Snell Inc., New York City. The general subject will be soaps and synthetic detergents, and the topics under these will be soap raw materials, soap processing, soap properties, and evaluation methods.

Enrollment will be limited to 200, and students will live in Demarest hall on the campus. Registration fee will be \$40 and the charge for board and room, \$50, making a total of \$90. Applications and fees should be sent to the national office of the Society at 35 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Ill.

There will be an opening mixer July 6, four speakers each morning, plant trips each afternoon except July 9, and four evening speakers. The trips will be to Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, Jersey City, N. J.; Lever Brothers Company, Edgewater, N. J.; J. Howard Smith, Port Newark, N. J.; and Woburn Chemical Company, Kearny, N. J.

Chairman of the various days will be Arthur L. Fox, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet, Jersey City, N. J.; J. L. Hale, Swift and Company, Newark, N. J.; A. S. Richardson, Proctor and Gamble, Cincinnati; and Francis Scofield, National Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer Association, Washington, D. C. General chairman of the Educational Committee, in charge of short courses, is J. P. Harris of Chicago.

Cincinnati; and Francis Scofield, National Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer Association, Washington, D. C. General chairman of the Educational Committee, in charge of short courses, is J. P. Harris of Chicago.

Tri-State Classing School At Memphis, July 14-19

The annual Tri-State Cotton Classing School will be held at the Mid-South Cotton Growers Association in Memphis on July 14-19. The school is sponsored by the Association in cooperation with the Extension Services of Arkansas, Mississippi and Tennessee.

Purpose of the school is to instruct students, farmers, ginners, merchants, cotton handlers, bankers and others in grading and stapling cotton. There will be lecture programs, and grading and stapling classes under the supervision of government-licensed classers.

Fats and Oils Situation

Production of primary edible fats and oils, which was at a record level in the first half of the Oct. 1951-Sept. 1952 marketing year, is expected to drop somewhat below the levels of a year earlier this summer, USDA says. Soybean oil and lard probably will account for most of the decline. Total stocks of soybeans on April 1 were 9 percent smaller than a year earlier and hog slaughter, which was a tenth above a year earlier in Oct.-March, probably will be smaller than in the summer of 1951. Butter output also is likely to decline slightly.

USDA Releases Statement On Regional Pesticide Use

A summary of the regional uses of pesticides has been compiled by USDA. On the basis of 11 typical major pesticides estimated to have been used during the 1949-50 and 1950-51 crop years, the regional use study shows that nearly 40 percent of the total of these chemicals were used in the Southern states, a little over 23 percent in the North Central states, slightly over 20 percent in the New England and Middle Atlantic states, and somewhat under 17 percent in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific states.

Pesticides are the chemicals or chemical mixtures which are used by farmers as insecticides, fungicides, and herbicides (weed killers). Certain other chemicals, used as defoliants for cotton and other crops, also are included.

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Paulling Joins FAO Staff At Rome Headquarters

John R. Paulling of Kennett, Mo., has accepted a position as agriculture officer with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in Rome, Italy, at the organization's headquarters. Paulling left New York by air on June 12 with his wife and their daughter, Nancy, 17, for Rome.

Paulling, who has been in charge of research and seed production for Deering Farms Inc., for the past three years, will work in the Agricultural Institutions and Services Branch of the FAO Agriculture Division, specializing in extension work. Paulling is well known in Missouri extension circles, having been extension specialist in field crops and professor of agricultural eco-

nomics-marketing at the University of Missouri between 1937 and 1949. Before that he served as county agent for 10 years in Oregon and Ripley Counties, Vernon County, and Caldwell County, all in Missouri.

Deering Farms, Inc., where Paulling worked until recently, is a large cotton breeding farm with 4400 acres in cultivation and an additional 1500 acres under contract for seed production. The farms developed Paula variety of cotton in 1948. Paula is the northernmost variety of cotton grown in the U.S. Other breeding done at the farm included work on soybeans and grasses.

Paulling got his B.S. degree from Clemson College in 1926 and his M.S. in 1927 at the University of Missouri.

J. R. Paulling, Jr., will be the fourth member of the family in Europe. A June graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, he will work this summer as naval architect in a shipyard at Goteborg, Sweden, returning to M. I. T. this fall for graduate work on a teaching fellowship.



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Marketings Up

Farm Income in May Increases Slightly

■ Total farm receipts for first five months of year approximately 10.9 billion dollars.

Farmers' cash receipts from marketings in May are estimated at 2.2 billion dollars, 5 percent above April and slightly more than in May a year ago. Prices in May averaged slightly above April and 4 percent below May of last year. Marketings were larger than in the two previous months.

May receipts from livestock and products were approximately 1.6 billion dollars, 5 percent more than in the previous month because of larger marketings, but 7 percent below a year ago because of lower prices. Receipts from meat animals as a group were about the same as in April. However, prices of all the meat animals were below a year ago, and total receipts for meat animals were down from last year. Dairy product receipts were about 15 percent above April this year, because of seasonally increased production of milk. Higher prices for milk accounted for a small rise in dairy receipts over May of last year. Receipts from poultry and eggs in May were slightly above April, because of larger sales of poultry for meat; but they were substantially less than a year ago because of generally lower prices.

Crop receipts in May were about 0.6 billion dollars, slightly more than in April and 35 percent above May of last year. Increases over April in receipts from vegetables, fruit and soybeans more than offset a decline in receipts from cotton. Most of the principal crops, including wheat, cotton, and vegetables, contributed to the increase over a year ago.

Total receipts for the first five months of 1952 were about 10.9 billion dollars, slightly more than in the same period last year, although prices so far this year have averaged 6 percent lower. Receipts from livestock and products were 7.4 billion dollars for the 5-month period, down 4 percent from the corresponding period of 1951 because of lower average prices. Receipts from meat animals and from poultry and eggs were a little below last year, chiefly because of price declines. Prices of dairy products, however, averaged higher and receipts were up slightly.

Crop receipts from January through May were about 3.5 billion dollars, substantially higher than a year ago. Receipts from nearly all the important crops were well above last year, especially wheat, cotton, and potatoes.

Fertilizer Short Courses Held in North Georgia

Georgia farmers, farm leaders, and fertilizer experts took part in fertilizer short courses near College Park on June 12 and at Athens on June 13.

Panel discussions were featured at both meetings with farmers, College of Agriculture officials, and fertilizer leaders taking part.

Research BRIEFS

You May Want These New Ones

■ USDA has a trio of new research leaflets of special interest in the South that you may want to get, in case you haven't already. First off, there are the results of a study carried out under the Research & Marketing Act, directed at finding better, easier, and less expensive ways of handling bales of cotton at warehouses. Write the USDA Editor, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, and ask for No. 878, for a summary of the findings. For the full report, address the Information Services, P.M.A. Southern stockmen should address the USDA Editor, asking for No. 874, to get the latest on how to deal with the dreaded screwworm. The screwworm attacks exposed wounds of livestock unless the animals are treated with EQ 335, a preparation containing lindane. A third USDA leaflet is No. 321, going into the details of the care and handling of home freezers. For this one, address Distribution Service, Office of Information, USDA.

Seeing Double?

■ IF YOU ARE seeing double in the mornings, don't let it bother you too much. Seems that it comes naturally. Double vision, recent research shows, can be caused by drowsiness as well as drinking, or a knock in the head. Scientists point out in passing that drowsy double-vision in the mornings may account for the fact that there are more auto accidents during early hours than later in the day.

Prisoners Good Blood Donors

■ MEN IN PRISON give more blood to soldiers and science, in proportion to their numbers, than the rest of us "on the outside." Also, prisoners are usually more ready to offer themselves for medical experiments, sometimes dangerous ones. A case in point is Atlanta's federal penitentiary where inmates have been submitting to the bite of malaria-infected mosquitoes. Reason for the prisoners' desire to help out is probably two-fold: a wish to clear their conscience, and the feeling that their life in prison isn't worth much anyhow.

Harvest in the Seas

■ THE NOTED scientist, Dr. Vanavar Bush, sees great opportunities ahead for increasing food production to feed a world that is still half-starved. He points out, for instance, that progress is being made in "cultivating" and "harvesting" the seas for additional food. Fiords in Scotland, he says, are being "fertilized" to boost production of fish, and the food of oysters is controlled to increase yield. One-celled algae plants are being grown in water under controlled conditions in experiments at Washington, D. C. Protein and fat content of the algae plants, the scientist

explains, can be varied as needed, holding out promise that great amounts of food might thus be produced—"with relatively little use of land, and apparently at a cost such that the status of whole populations may ultimately be greatly altered."

Black Crows Beware!

■ COMES BAD NEWS for crows. Recently patented inventions include a repeating slingshot, and a new-type scarecrow equipped with a noisy horn powered by a battery. The "talking" scarecrow is intended to scare the crow out of his feathers, and the slingshot to end his misery. The slingshot is a fork made of metal with a central tube for a magazine to hold the shot.

Home Freezer Insurance

■ IT'S STRETCHING a point to describe this one as coming under the heading of "research," but you might be interested anyhow. Several makers of home freezers now provide insurance for loss of food in case of a freezer breakdown or power failure.

Measuring Costs

■ LOUISIANA State Experiment Station and the Louisiana Power and Light Co. are cooperating in tests that tell farmers how much it costs to power different pieces of machinery. It is done with a "check meter" that reveals, for example, the cost per chick of operating a brooder, the cost of grinding feed for a cow, and the cost of milking. The aim, of course, is to determine how and when machinery should be used to achieve greatest profit.

Foolish Food Fads

■ THE PHONEY food faddists have been making a lot of hay again lately, with exaggerated claims for limited diets that can cure what ails us. Agriculture Department nutrition experts are therefore again issuing warnings against fanatics who want to delay our appearance

at the pearly gates with, say, yogurt, or blackstrap molasses. Not that these foods will, in themselves, harm us, say diet experts. The point is that they are not a substitute for good diet of many foods. Also, diets that rule out milk should be avoided, Agriculture Department experts advise, because milk is needed by people of all ages.

Sausage Skins from Seaweed

■ A NEW ITEM probably due to reach the market soon is sausage encased in seaweed. The new skins, being produced in Germany, are many times lighter than the cellophane covering usually employed. They also are edible.

How to Save Fuel

■ THERE ARE at least 50 ways to save tractor fuel that could result in savings to farmers of some \$80 million yearly, says a farm machinery specialist of the University of Illinois. Only one thing—proper adjustment of the idle needle and idling speed stop screw—would save an estimated 100 gallons each year for most tractors.

That Doughnut Hole Again

■ AT LONG LAST comes the explanation of the hole in the doughnut, and it's official—from the bakers themselves. First off, they point out, the hole permits the center of the doughnut to be fried as brown and nice as the outside. And, in the second place, the hole makes it easy to remove the doughnut from the deep fat in which it is cooked. We're glad they told us.

Power Lines & Woodpeckers

■ RESEARCHERS are stumped on how to get at woodpeckers who sometimes literally cut down power line poles in rural areas. The woodpeckers are protected by law, so they cannot be hunted down, at least legally. Animals of many kinds, too, cause troubles on lines by getting into the wires, thereby causing power failures and electrocuting themselves at the same time.

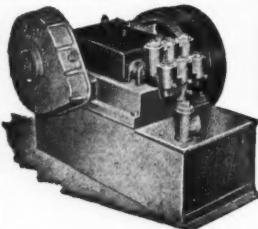


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Swift Moves Hearne To Stephenville

John B. Hearne, who has been associated with the oil mill business of Swift & Company in Texas since 1938, has been appointed manager of the Swift peanut shelling plant at Stephenville, according to E. F. Czichos, district man-



JOHN B. HEARNE

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ager. Hearne replaces B. C. Reese, who was transferred to the company's San Antonio mill.

Hearne is a native Texan. He was born in Cleburne and is a graduate of Hardin-Simmons University at Abilene.

He first became associated with Swift when he was manager of the Teague mill from 1938 to 1941. He spent five years in the army during World War II as a supply officer and attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

From 1946 to 1950 he was seed buyer for the Swift mill at Fort Worth, and for the next two years held that same position at Houston. Last January, he was transferred to Chicago as assistant in the oil mill department of the company's general office.

Marvin S. Ramer Promoted By Blaw-Knox Company

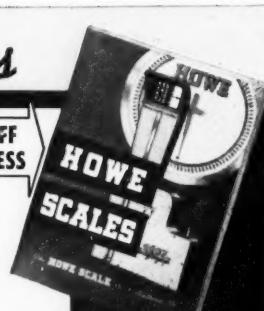
Marvin M. Ramer has been promoted to contract manager at the southwest division of Chemical Plants Division, Blaw-Knox Company. He will have charge of all contract preparations and will assist in contract negotiations for the engineering, procurement, and construction activities of chemical plants originating in the southwest division with headquarters at Tulsa, Okla.

Ramer, who joined Blaw-Knox in August 1950, is a graduate of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute with a degree in chemical engineering. Before coming to Blaw-Knox, he held managerial positions with other chemical companies. He is a registered professional engineer in Oklahoma and New Jersey and a member of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers and the National Society of Professional Engineers.

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Prices Drop

Downward Trend Seen in Cotton

■ Total value of cotton and cottonseed production up 40 percent in 1951-52 over 1950-51, but value per harvested acre down 6 percent.

Cotton prices fluctuated widely in recent weeks but the trend was downward according to USDA-BAE. The 10 spot market average for Middling 15/16 inch declined from 42.11 cents per pound on April 2 to 38.08 on May 14 and then increased slightly and was 38.64 cents on May 26. The season average price received by farmers from Aug. 1 through April was 5 percent below the average for the 1950-51 season.

The drop in prices was probably due to slackening in purchases for export and relatively small buying by mills, coupled with a reduced demand for textiles. Mills consumed about 12 percent less cotton from Aug. 1, 1951 to May 3 than during approximately the same period a year earlier and their stocks on May 3 were about 32 percent smaller than on May 5, 1951. Most of the purchasing for export has probably been completed, but some buying and shipments of cotton already purchased will be made during the rest of the season.

Although the total value of cottonseed production was up 40 percent in 1951-52 over 1950-51, the value per harvested acre was down 6 percent. At the same time the cost of ginning increased about 8 percent and the cost of hand picking increased approximately 13 percent. On the other hand, the proportion of the crop harvested mechanically increased from about 8 percent in 1950 to approximately 15 percent in 1951.

Mill consumption during April averaged 33.9 thousand bales per day, down more than seasonally from the rate in March. The average daily rate for the season to date, August through May 3, was 36.8 thousand bales. These daily rates indicate a consumption of about 9.2 million bales for the 1951-52 season.

Exports from Aug. 1, 1951 through March 1952 of 4.6 million bales were larger than those for the same period in any other season since 1939-40. Total exports for the season are expected to be about 5.8 million bales.

These consumption and export estimates indicate that the carry-over on Aug. 1 will be slightly larger than that of Aug. 1, 1951 which was the lowest since 1925.

The Office of Price Stabilization suspended price controls on raw cotton and cotton yarns and fabrics effective May 20. According to the announcement, price ceilings for raw cotton will become effective when and if the average 10 spot market price for Middling 15/16 inch reaches 43.05 cents per pound or when any futures month reaches 43.39 cents. Price ceilings on cotton yarns and fabrics will again become active when

a price index of cotton fabrics reaches 90 percent of 1951 peak prices.

Prices of foreign growths, in general, continued to decline during April and early May and most are now selling below comparable qualities of American upland cotton. This is in part a continuation of a trend which has been apparent since January. The high prices of foreign cotton early in the season caused importers to buy large quantities of U.S. cotton which in turn limited purchases of foreign growths. Declining cotton consumption in foreign countries during the past few months and a prospective increase in the world carry-over of more than two million bales on Aug. 1 over a year earlier have put additional pressure on the prices of foreign growths. On May 17, Egypt suspended

export taxes on cotton until Sept. 1. On the latter date these taxes will become effective at $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of the rates in recent months.

W. F. Watson, Sr., Dies June 5 in Dallas

Funeral services were held June 7 at Scofield Memorial Church in Dallas, Texas, for William Franklin Watson, Sr., 76, of Grapevine, Texas, retired salesman for the Continental Gin Co. of Dallas.

The native Texan and veteran salesman, who died June 5 in a Dallas hospital, had been with the firm for almost half a century before retiring three years ago.

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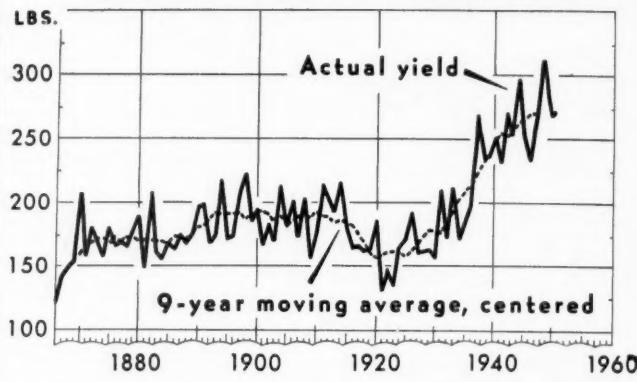
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

SINCE 1925, the yield per acre of cotton has tended to move rapidly upward. However, the trend yield in 1947, the last year for which a trend yield can be computed, was about the same as that for 1946. Although the yield in 1951, 271.7 pounds, was below that indicated by a projection of the trend, it was within a probable range of estimate. About two-thirds of the time, actual yields have been within 20 pounds of the trend yield and a projection of the trend would indicate a yield of about 280 pounds for 1951.

**Price Support Program
Keeps CCC in Red**

\$1,609,260,000 was invested in CCC price-support program loans and inventories as of April 30. The Corporation sustained a net realized loss of \$54,075,000 in carrying out this program during the 10 months of the fiscal year which ends June 30. (The net realized loss on the CCC price-support program for the full fiscal year ended June 30, 1951, was \$345,599,000).

Of the total investment of \$1,609,260,000, loans outstanding totaled \$620,419,000 and inventories acquired under loan, purchase agreement, and direct purchase operations represented an investment of \$988,841,000. Price-support operations in wheat, tobacco, corn, and cotton accounted for the bulk of the loan total.

**Grains and Oilseeds Export
Programs Are Announced**

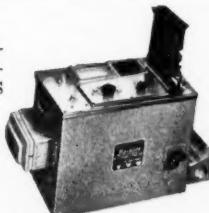
USDA announces that the June program of commercial and government exports of bulk wheat, rye, coarse grains, and oilseeds will total 1,288,000 long tons. The Department also scheduled preliminary programs for July of 672,000 long tons and for August of 1,168,000 long tons of these commodities.

The June exports will consist of 939,000 long tons (about 35,000,000 bushels) of bread grains and 349,000 long tons (about 14,000,000 bushels) of coarse grains and oilseeds. The preliminary July program of 672,000 long tons includes 399,000 long tons (about 15,000,000 bushels) of bread grains and 273,000 long tons (about 11,000,000 bushels)

of coarse grains and oilseeds. The preliminary August program of 1,168,000 long tons includes 918,000 long tons (about 34,000,000 bushels) of bread grains and 250,000 long tons (about 10,000,000 bushels) of coarse grains and oilseeds.

For the three months—June through August—Brazil and Japan would receive the largest quantities of the commodities.

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Fats, Oils, Oilseeds

Edible Oil Prices Increase in May

■ Trend may reflect trade reaction to CCC's purchase program, possibility prices dropped too low in April and a decline in hog slaughter and lard production.

Prices of edible vegetable oils and lard rose in May, the first increase of the 1951-52 crop year, according to USDA-BAE. This may reflect the possibility that prices had dropped too low in April, trade reaction to the announcement of the Commodity Credit Corporation's cottonseed products purchase program and a decline in hog slaughter and lard production.

After a long decline beginning early in 1951, prices of inedible tallow and greases increased about 30 percent from the latter part of April through May. Exports have been large and some increase in domestic disappearance may now be taking place. Stocks, although large, have been declining in recent months.

The index of wholesale prices of fats and oils except butter in May was about 55 percent of the 1947-49 average compared with 50 percent in April and 102 percent in May 1951.

Domestic disappearance of fats and

oils used in food in the first half of the present marketing year, totaled 22.0 pounds (fat content) per person, 0.9 pounds less than in the same period a year earlier. An increase in margarine was more than offset by declines in all other food fats. Some increase in April-September is expected (especially in shortening and margarine) and the total for the marketing year may be near the 1950-51 total of 43.2 pounds per person.

Use of fats and oils in nonfood products in October 1951-March 1952 totaled 11.3 pounds per person, 3.0 pounds less than the year before. Most of the decline was in soap although use in drying oils was also down considerably. Domestic disappearance in the second-half of the crop year is expected to be larger than year earlier, but the total for the year probably will be less than the 25.4 pounds recorded in 1950-51.

Prices received by farmers for soybeans in recent months have ranged between \$2.70-\$2.80 per bushel (well above support) despite narrower than usual margins obtained by domestic crushers. Competition for the soybean supply has been intensified by an expansion in soybean crushing facilities and more orderly marketing of beans by producers. Stocks of soybeans on farms April 1 constituted a much larger than the usual percentage of total stocks.

To implement the 1952 crop cottonseed support program, CCC recently announced the quantities of cottonseed products per ton of cottonseed crushed which it would offer to buy and the price that it would pay for them. As this is a "package" arrangement, the total return for oil, meal and linters

will determine whether crushers sell their products on the open market or deliver them to CCC. The program together with the loan and purchase agreement for soybeans will tend to stabilize prices of edible oils in 1952-53.

Amendment 14 to CPR 6, effective May 19, 1952 rescinded the rollbacks on ceiling prices for edible oils that would have taken effect if controls were to be reimposed.

CCC to Pool 1951-Crop Loan Cotton on Aug. 1

All 1951-crop loan cotton still under loan on Aug. 1 will be pooled on that date by the Commodity Credit Corporation for producers' accounts. The loans mature July 31. About 1,111,000 bales of 1951-crop cotton were put under loan. Through May 29, a total of about 675,000 bales had been redeemed, leaving loans outstanding on about 436,000 bales. Producers may sell their "equity" in the loan cotton or redeem the cotton from the loan and sell it in the open market.

At present prices farmers should be able to dispose of most qualities of cotton with some net profits above the loan and charges against the cotton. Cotton not redeemed prior to Aug. 1 will be placed in a pool and sold by CCC. Net proceeds, if any, will be distributed among the producers whose cotton was placed in the pool.

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America: Dynamo of Freedom

(Continued from Page 14)

ment can do for us and not stopping to think what big government does to us. But I say to you, there is no getting away from this cold, blunt truth. Big government means socialism by whatever name you want to call it.

We must alert ourselves to the stock arguments for bigger government. What are some of the arguments? Here's an old favorite. Every day, the partisans of bigger government ask us if we aren't better off now because we've given government more power over our daily lives in recent years. And my answer is that we are better off, but small thanks to government for those things that are basic to our well-being.

Did government bring us better health, or was it the product or research in laboratories financed by private investment and private donations?

Did government make it possible to increase our per acre production of food stuffs, or is it the result of mechanized farm methods developed by private industry?

Did government provide us the better automobile, the better washing machine, the better gas stove, or was it private industry through the constant process of testing, selection, survival and death that marks the free competitive economy?

Did government create the *brand new television industry*, or the vast new developments in plastics and synthetic fibers? Has government actually ever created a job that pays its own way?

I say to you, gentlemen, that we have reached our present state of well-being in spite of too much government; in spite of reckless taxation; in spite of reckless federal spending in spite of the inflated dollar, and that fever of inflation is largely traceable to *bad government medicine*.

But the partisans of *bigger government* have another string to their bow. They like to rattle the skeleton of the big depression in the 1930's and then ask if business has a plan against depressions. I like to ask a pointed question of my own when I hear that question. *Did government solve the last depression?* In 1933, we had about 12 million on the jobless rolls. Seven years later there were still approximately eight million unemployed, in spite of the billions of dollars in tax money that were supposed to prime the pump.

The candid fact is that the arsenal demands of World War II boomed us out of the depression while a planned policy of tax-and-spend was floundering with it.

And the candid truth is that our present standard of living results from constant, never-ending, energetic *change*, and not a master plan.

And the real wages of socialism, as measured by a master plan, were starkly revealed when the Churchill cabinet took over in Great Britain last fall. We no longer need to debate against socialism as a theory. The socialistic flop in Great Britain nails the fallacy of big government right to the wall for everyone to see. So long as the socialists held the reins of power in Great Britain, it was possible for them to keep sweeping the worst of their failures under the rug. But now we know most of the worst.

Churchill and his cabinet inherited a

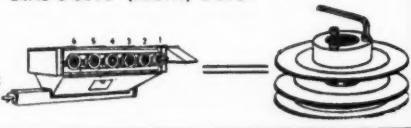


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riddled and ravaged economy. The new government moved immediately to put into effect a new excess profits tax, and the tax burden in Britain is already confiscatory. The Churchill cabinet immediately announced that the British must expect to get along with less imported food, and rationing was already on the stringent order.

The new government immediately decided to increase bank interest rates to check inflation, and it cut the amount the British citizen can take out of the country from \$280 to \$70.

In effect, the British people are economic prisoners on their tight little island. We all knew, of course, that the British Conservatives couldn't unsocialize the country over night. That was never even contemplated or promised. It is relatively easy to scramble an economy through nationalizing its industries. The job of putting the eggs back in the shell is a lot tougher.

At the moment, and it may be a long, long moment, it's impossible. Britain has one hope left. Further help from the United States. And once again the free enterprise economy of America must consider shoring up the failure of a socialist experiment. We don't need to invent our own phrases to point up the tragic plight of Britain. Britain's own Chancellor of the Exchequer, R. A. Butler, has warned the House of Commons that unless the dollar shortage can be overcome, Britain will be "bankrupt, idle and hungry."

"Bankrupt, idle and hungry." Those were his words. They ought to stab at

us like a knife. And I would like to ask this question:

"Who's going to bail out America if we follow Britain down the economicайдров of socialism?"

How any American who can read or listen can entertain even a flirtation with the idea of expanding government direction of our economic system is beyond my comprehension. The lesson the great and gallant British people have had to learn so harshly should be enough to halt the present trend toward socialism in this country forever. You and I in the business communities throughout America must combat this trend toward a greater reliance on government with all the positive weapons at our command. We business men have a special obligation. We are, broadly speaking, the risk takers of America, so we should be the first to recognize a bad risk when we see one.

The story of free enterprise has got to be retold in ringing accents, and told over and over again until it's second nature to rebel against proposals to amend it. And, we couldn't hurt the country any if we told it over and over again to ourselves, besides reminding other people of its value. So it seems logical to me, that in the National Chamber in Washington and in every business organization in America, we should talk in terms of what we do, as well as what we stand for. I pin my faith in the future of our free competitive economy to our business organizations and their good work. Wherever I go, I find in them the hard core of leadership on

which the well-being of any community must depend.

I want to say in all candor and with the utmost sincerity, that our business organizations invariably include the men and women of the community whose feet are firmly planted in the basic American traditions, but whose heads and shoulders rise above the clouds of selfish interest. These organizations are possessed of moral vigor.

I speak with a full heart when I say that America today is hungry for a moral resurgence, and hungry for a kind of leadership that will bring it to pass. People everywhere are disillusioned with flimsy values, broken trust and the lack of moral leadership from many men occupying high places in public life. They are searching for a symbol of the sturdy values and the genuine life.

We have witnessed a moral deflation in the midst of monetary inflation. Now I would not stand for a minute on the premise that all the morality in this country is on the side of private business, and conspicuous by its absence in the corridors of Washington. When we consider the recent revelations of shady dealings by some government officials, we must bear in mind that he who buys government influence is just as culpable as he who sells. If there were no business men willing to pay for special favors, then, certainly, public officials would not be tempted into wrong-doing.

When it comes to trade in government influence, the fixer and the fixer-upper are birds of the same black feather. It takes two to make a deal. I hold no

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brief for any public officer who uses his office for personal gains. But at the same time, we who are engaged in this struggle to preserve the free American business system must be just as quick to condemn immoral practices by businessmen in their relations with government, as we are to condemn those in government who take the business men's bribes. If we aren't, then how in heaven's name can we ask for the support of the American people in the cause of free enterprise?

I am convinced that the vast majority of business men, as well as the vast majority of public servants, are innately honest. If I thought otherwise, I would have nothing but shabby hopes for this great nation of ours. As it is, my faith in the future is strong and enduring. The good sense of the American people is like a safe harbor that emerges through the storm when the going is roughest.

Wherever I've been during this past year, I have found business men counseling among themselves on how best to fill the moral vacuum. I have found a broad measure of agreement that business can foster a moral resurgence, by the power of example; and that power, in my opinion, is the world's most potent moral force. One stroke of direct moral leadership in any given community is like a pebble in a pond, for the ripples flow out from that focal point. The stature of American business is so high today we must not indulge in petty sniping. Let us not condemn everything as socialistic because it costs money. Let us remember that reformers have a useful function. Let us think of them as gadflies under the saddle of inertia. If they fail to see any solution to inequities in our society except bigger government, why, then, gentlemen, isn't it up to this inventive and ingenious system of ours to invent workable solutions, the free-enterprise way?

We must remember that many of the things that business complains about today were purchased by business at the bargain counter of inertia.

We in business have sometimes lost sight of a great fundamental truth—that you can't improve on that old Golden Rule as a way of doing business, or a way of living.

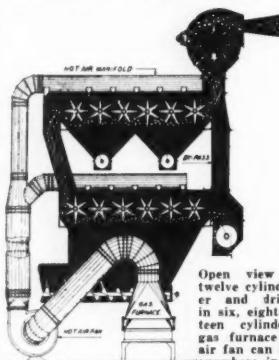
For a contract to be good, it has to be good for both parties. It's no use to have a contract with a busted individual, a busted concern, or a busted country. A solvent people are solvent morally, and solvent financially.

The fate of the world hangs on the strength of America, and America's strength hangs on its moral fiber. Socialism, communism, and all other forms of super-statism, are the great green bay trees of our times. They are evil things, for they transgress the divine right of a man to be a man, independent in his judgment and with freedom of choice. They are false gods, full of false promises.

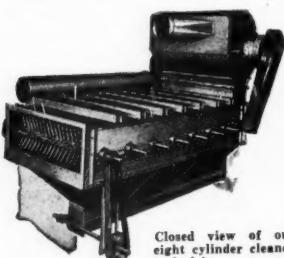
Let us, therefore, heed the message in the Thirty-seventh Psalm and speak with wisdom as the righteous speak; depart from evil and do good, and with trust in the Lord, the workers of iniquity shall be cut down like the grass and wither as the green herb.

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Gin Stand Operation

Continued from Page 18

entering the stand has a potential value, and this value should not be impaired through laxity of the gin operator. Second, high lint turnout must be retained. Every fiber of desirable character should find its way into the bale rather than into the hull, seed, or mote conveyor, or into the waste can when saw gumming and rib chokages occur. Finally, no ginning establishment can make a profit if it does not maintain adequate capacity. Gins which cannot turn out well over the old standard of a bale per hour per stand are finding it increasingly difficult to make both ends meet under the present high costs of power, materials, and labor. Farmers prefer to trade with gins which will empty their trailers in a minimum of time, as long as good sample and turnout are maintained.

Sample, turnout, and capacity as affected by gin stand operation are so closely related that each is affected by almost every element of the operation. Moreover, gin stand operation cannot be fully discussed without considering the integral parts played by mechanical settings and maintenance.

The ginning laboratory at Stoneville has devoted a great deal of time, particularly in its early days of the 1930s, to research in determining vital facts pertaining to saw speeds, brush speeds, air-blast pressure, rib and saw settings and conditions, roll density and other related factors. Much valuable information was the outgrowth of these tests, and in later years the research has been continued to keep the information abreast of the changing ginning requirements. Bulletins have been written on each of these aspects, and only the highlights of the test results and field experience will be summarized here.²

Saw Speeds and Maintenance

Saw speeds of 650 to 700 revolutions per minute are universally recommended today. It was found that the speed has relatively little bearing on sample, and older stands operating at 400 to 500 revolutions per minute produced good results so long as a loose seed roll was maintained. However, there was the ever-present temptation to feed the stand faster and tighten the seed roll to provide potential lint percentage and turn the bales out quicker. The detrimental effects of a tight seed roll are widely known and will be discussed below. The recommended speeds cause no damage to the sample if a loose seed roll is maintained and tests have shown that with loose rolls high-speed saws will increase ginning capacity by 20 percent on either long- or short-staple cotton and that bale weight increases averaging 15 to 20 pounds may be expected.

In order to produce the above results the saws must be maintained in good condition. An excessive number of broken teeth is detrimental, but the shape of

² Bennett, Chas. A. and Gerdes, Francis L. Effects of Gin-Block Speed and Seed-Roll Density on Quality of Cotton Lint and Operation of Gin Stands. U.S. Dept. Agr. Technical Bulletin 503, 40 pp., illus. 1936.

Bennett, Chas. A. and Gerdes, Francis L. Care and Maintenance of Cotton-Gin Saws and Ribs. U.S. Dept. Agr. Cir. 398, 20 pp., illus. 1936, revised 1939.

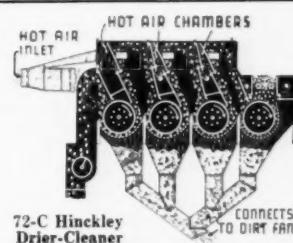
Stedronsky, Victor L. and Johnson, Arvid J. Care and Repair of Cotton-Gin Brushes. U.S. Dept. Agr. Cir. 467, 14 pp., illus. 1938.

Johnson, Arvid J. and Baggette, Thomas L. Air-Blast Gin Performance and Maintenance. U.S. Dept. Agr. Cir. 510, 17 pp., illus. 1938.

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the teeth is of greater importance. Worn saws contribute to lower grades with loose seed rolls, but the principal effects relate to lowered turnout and capacity. An indirect effect is the temptation to gin with a tight seed roll in an effort to maintain high capacity, and then lowered grades become a major effect. All the modern huller front gins use 12-inch diameter saws with 264 or 282 teeth. For 264 teeth per 12-inch saw, teeth with straight backs are recommended, while for 282 teeth per saw, teeth with modified roach backs are preferable. The leading edge of the teeth should be straight across and at right angles to

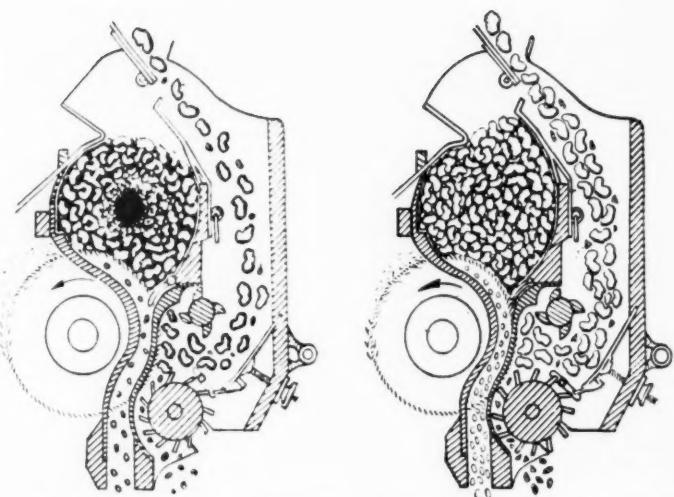


Figure 3—Cross section of loose (left) and tight (right) seed rolls. The loose roll has a hollow center, whereas the tight roll is solid.

the saw disc, without having corners so sharp as to cut. The corners and edges should be free of roughness or burs. Teeth which are excessively sharp will tend to bend or wear down quickly, particularly on rough cottons, so the side taper should be governed accordingly. For correct pitch, the leading edge of the tooth should parallel the face of the rib, or the point should slightly lead the throat as it passes between the ribs.

Saws of gins processing rough cotton, or cotton containing many burs and sticks, require attention more often than saws of gins processing clean cotton. Usually, however, an 80-saw cylinder can gin 400 bales, i.e., 2000 bales on a five-stand outfit, before filing is necessary. There is a limit to the number of sharpenings the discs will stand without loss in efficiency due to decreased diameter, as compared with results obtained when saws are the full 12-inch size. After they have been reduced 1/16-inch in diameter due to wear and sharpening, their capacity may be lowered as much as 20 percent, and the drop cannot be overcome by adjustments. Saws of good and poor condition should never be used on the same cylinder. Although the power required to operate worn saws is slightly less than the power needed for saws in good condition, the energy consumption is higher and cost per bale is greater due to the increased ginning time.

Rib Maintenance and Settings

The maintenance of the ribs and rib settings are just as important as the saws, for each is dependent upon the other and they operate as a unit. Various makes of ribs differ in appearance, but the spaces between the ribs where the teeth pass out are almost universally maintained at approximately 0.116 to 0.120 inch, or about three saw thicknesses. If the spacing is increased by wear to greater than 9/64 inch, seed may pass between the ribs or become hung in the ribs causing chokes, the risk of fire, or the passing of seed particles into the lint. It is generally more economical to replace worn ribs than to repair them by welding or other means.

is equally important to set the saws so that they rotate in the center of the rib spaces, or the same effects of excessive rib spacing will result.

All the elements of saw and rib settings are prescribed by the gin manufacturers for their gin stands, and their recommendations should be followed. Figure 1 illustrates in cross-section the critical dimensions to be maintained in regard to the relative position of the saws and ribs in the gin.

The Lint Doffing System

The balance of sample-turnout-capacity depends largely upon the doffing system. Brushes or air-blast nozzles are equally effective if properly maintained and adjusted, but poor doffing systems take their toll in grade, bale weight and ginning time. The damage is most pronounced on cotton of high moisture content. If the saws are not cleaned of lint, some of it will be carried back into the roll box, and the roll density increases accordingly if the rate of feed to the stand is not reduced. In addition, the lint is subjected to unnecessary machining, the fibers are tangled and rough samples are inevitable. It is easy to see that the ginning capacity is reduced when some lint is returned to the roll box rather than sent on to the press, and any effort to maintain capacity by increasing the roll density results in further damage to the sample. The bale weight to be expected from a given amount of seed cotton is reduced by poor doffing, whether it is caused by worn brushes, improper brush speed, or inadequate or excessive air-blast pressure.

Laboratory research on brush type gins has shown that a brush-tip speed of approximately 6,666 feet per minute is optimum. Thus the speeds of 14-, 16-, and 18-inch diameter brush cylinders should be 1820, 1600, and 1420 revolutions per minute respectively. The brushes should mesh into the saws to about the depth of the teeth and excessively worn brushes should be refilled or replaced.

Air-blast static pressures of 12 to 14 inches of water have been found to be optimum, although for good air-blast gin

performance it is somewhat dependent upon the moisture content and staple length of the cotton. Inadequate pressure results in poor doffing and the effect on sample turnout and capacity mentioned above.

However, excessive pressures can be just as harmful. The very high velocity of air leaving the nozzle induces a flow of air from underneath the saws and from the moving chamber into the lint flue which may equal in volume the air from the nozzle itself. This induced air forms eddy currents in the moving chamber which cause some of the trash and mites removed by centrifugal force to be drawn back into the lint flow. Excessive air-blast pressure, and the consequent excessive velocity at the nozzle, unnecessarily increases these eddy currents. This effect is being partially overcome by some of the later model gin stands which employ vacuum-sealed motoring systems and by the Government-designed recipro-cleaner which will be field tested in the coming season. The recipro-cleaner (Figure 2) consists of two or three bars placed close to the saws in the overhead moving space, directly behind the ginning ribs. The bars reciprocate to avoid hanging of the fiber as the lint is combed over the bars' edges. The combing aids greatly in moting and removes much pin trash which would not normally be removed by centrifugal force. The ducts leading from the bars are sealed with a vacuum wheel which prevents the return of the foreign matter into the lint flow due to induced eddy currents.

Excessive air-blast pressures are also a source of power waste. The power required to operate at a pressure of 15 inches of water is 18 percent greater than that required at 12 inches. A laboratory survey of 31 gins showed that more than half operated at an average pressure of 16.1 inches, wasting 4.9 horsepower, or more than 20 percent. When lint cleaners are used the gin air-blast pressure can often be considerably reduced, particularly on dry cotton, because the lint has to be conveyed only a relatively short distance at low resistance to the lint cleaner rather than to the condenser. The reduced pressure not only conserves power, but also reduces the short fiber waste which otherwise would be removed by the flow-through type lint cleaners.

The air nozzles must be kept free of obstructions and set in proper relation to the saws according to the manufacturer's specifications.

The Gin Operator and Operational Settings

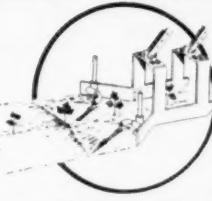
By far the most important part of the gin stand is the man who operates it. He serves in a dual role. First, it is his duty to see that the mechanical settings briefly summarized above are maintained. Second, a mechanically perfect stand cannot do its best work unless the operator has the knowledge and ability to make the correct operational settings and feed it properly. He must regard each bale as a separate individual, having its own personality made up of good and bad characteristics. It is his job to make the most of the good points and eliminate as many of the bad as possible.

The ginner has at his finger tips a very efficient extractor in the huller front. The picker roll should be set as far as possible from the ribs without the loss of good quality cotton. A large amount of sticks, hulls and other rough

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trash can be removed at this point. This foreign matter is not only prevented from going into the lint and seed, but is prevented from building up in the seed roll and damaging the saws.

Keep the seed board fingers as widely open as possible so long as the seed are sufficiently cleaned of lint. The seed are discharged at a faster rate when the fingers are open, and it is possible to maintain a loose seed roll while feeding at the proper rate. This setting will vary widely with different types of cotton, and different makes of gin stands.

In all brush and some types of air-blast gins motor boards must be set for different types of cotton, depending largely on the stage of cotton maturity as well as moisture content. Adjust the board so that a maximum amount of foreign matter is removed without the loss of spinnable fiber.

Finally, and most important, the ginner must feed the gin stand at the proper rate, maintaining a uniform loose seed roll. This point is the key to good gin stand performance.

Seed roll density indicators have been developed, but are not always entirely dependable. The best gauge is the hand and eye of the experienced operator. The roll should feel soft to the hand, and it should be possible to easily insert the fingers into the roll, stopping a portion of it. Loose rolls have a hollow center, whereas tight rolls are solid (Figure 3). Distinct white rings of lint which travel in the spaces between the saws should be visible. The roll box must be kept full, to insure adequate capacity, but there should be no tendency for the roll to push up and out of the roll box.

The effect of an excessively tight roll is most apparent to the ginner in rough preparation or, possibly, in the appearance of seed particles in the lint. The effect of roll density on trash content of the sample is less pronounced. In addition to reflecting losses in classification, tight rolls are detrimental in other respects to the spinning qualities of the fiber, decreasing its value to the mill. Also, tests have shown that the power requirement of the gin stand can be increased by as much as 50 percent by ginning with a tight roll.

The ginner will find that the rate at which the stand is fed is influenced mainly by the moisture content and degree of maturity of the seed cotton, the size and "cleanability" of the seed, the staple length and other characteristics peculiar to different varieties.

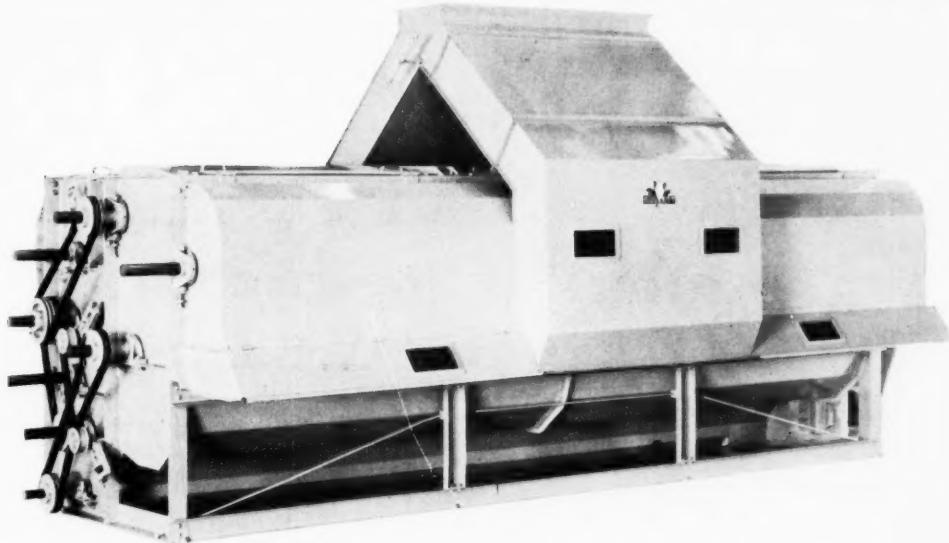
In conclusion, the modern gin stand is capable of preserving most of the good and eliminating some of the bad qualities of the cotton which enters if it is operated by a conscientious man who will:

- Keep the stand in good mechanical condition.
- Maintain settings prescribed by the manufacturer.
- Take advantage of all available information on good operating practices.
- Treat every bale of cotton as an individual, making the proper adjustments to suit its character and maintaining a uniform loose seed roll at all times.

• According to the USDA, the desirable level of fertilizer use by 1955 is expected to be about 70 percent more nitrogen, 55 percent more phosphate, and 50 percent more potash than was available during the 1951 crop year.

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✓ The Gullett 14' Extractor contains over 50 square feet of cleaning screen. As the cotton passes through this machine over such a wide cleaning screen area, and in an evenly distributed manner, the leaf trash and dirt removal is equal to a good gravity cleaner.

✓ All kicker drums, stripper roller, brush and saw drum are steel constructed throughout without the use of wood covering. This important feature assures the customer many, many years of trouble-free operation.

✓ We have made many installations during 1950 using a Tower Drier and Pressure Cleaner ahead of the 14' Master Extractor and a Tower Drier and Pressure Cleaner after the Extractor. For an overhead Cleaning, Drying and Extraction installation—this arrangement is outstanding in the field.

*Without obligation let us send an engineer to discuss your problems
and suggest the best arrangement for your territory*

GULLETT GIN COMPANY

AMITE, LOUISIANA

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

• DALLAS, TEXAS

• MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

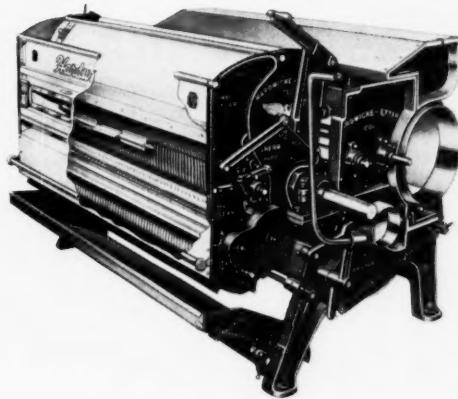
Investigate the **PERFORMANCE**
HARDWICKE-ETTER
90-SAW SPLIT RIB GIN

with

**POSITIVE VACUUM MOTING SYSTEM
AND RECLAIMER SAW**

Note the Greater Capacity
Smooth Sample, Sturdy
Construction and Accessibility
Hot Roll Box Optional

Special Bulletin Sent on Request

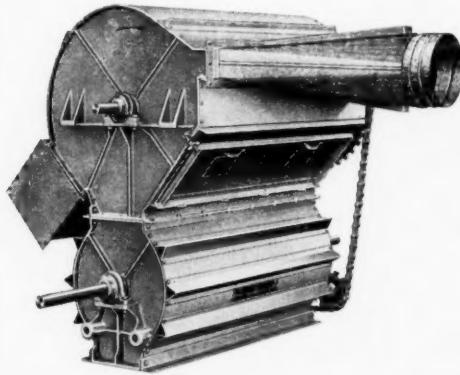


HARDWICKE-ETTER COMPANY

Manufacturers

Sherman, Texas

The Murray



**“VS”
SEPARATOR**

Is built in two sizes, 52 $\frac{3}{8}$ " wide and 72" wide. Large screen area gives more cleaning effect and greater capacity. The Inlet Transition opens full width of Separator, and Air Box is provided with a choice of either an end or rear center connection for suction Fan. Fitted with an improved Reel and eight blade Vacuum Wheel.

Write for Bulletin No. 17-C

THE MURRAY COMPANY OF TEXAS, Inc.

DALLAS

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